New-York Daily Times.

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THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

ALL THE MEMBERS PRESENT.

A New Commissioner to be Chosen Saturday.

THE SPECIAL POLICE TO BE PAID.

Deputy Carpenter to be Tried for Speaking Disrespectfully of Mayor Wood.

MR. CHOLWELL DEFINES HIS POSITION AGAIN.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD LIST REJECTED.

Soon after 10 yesterday morning all the Metropolitan Police Commissioners were present. The appearance of Mr. CHOLWELL and the two Mayors [illegible] among the spectators, and [illegible], as it well might. The Commissioners proceeded to the public [illegible], when General NYE took the Chair, and the Board was declared ready for business.

The first matter of business was the following by Mayor POWELL:

Whereas, It is provided by the 7th section of the Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, that no person shall be appointed to office, or hold office in the Police [illegible] who cannot read and write the English language [illegible] a citizen of the United States, or [illegible] within the said "the Metropolitan Police District," during the term of five [illegible] his appointment, or who shall have been convicted of crime; and it is also provided that no person shall be removed therefrom except upon written charge preferred against him to the Board of Police, and after an opportunity may have been afforded to him of being heard in his own defence; and

Whereas, It is stated by his Honor, the Mayor of the City of New-York, a member ex officio of this Board, that persons have been appointed to office in the Metropolitan Police force who have been convicted of crime, or are otherwise obnoxious to the disqualifications therein provided, and that persons have been dismissed from the Department without having had written charges preferred against them, and without having had an opportunity afforded them of being heard in their defence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That if any such persons have been appointed, or if any such removals have been made, they are appointments or removals in violation of the law, and that his Honor, the Mayor, be requested to furnish to this Board such facts or evidence as may enable the Board to determine the question with as little delay as possible.

Mr. BOWEN—I would remark that the subject of that preamble and resolutions should be referred to the Committee on General Discipline. I move that it be referred to that Committee, and also that the resolution be so amended as to request the Mayor to communicate information to that Committee.

The resolution was so amended and referred.

MR. DRAPER'S RESIGNATION.

The Chairman then laid before the Board the communication from Mr. DRAPER (heretofore published in the TIMES) announcing his resignation.

On motion of Mayor WOOD, it was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. NYE—The communication makes it incumbent upon the Board to proceed to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. DRAPER'S resignation.

Mr. BOWEN—I move that the Board now proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER.

Mr. WOOD—I suggest that we should not proceed to that duty until a later day.

Mr. BOWEN—I think the vacancy ought to be filled as early as it can be, in order that the organization of the Police Department may be completed.

Mr. WOOD—I am entirely unprepared myself to vote on this question at present, and I hope the subject will be laid over.

Mr. POWELL—It might be well to have the matter referred to a Committee with instructions to report names.

Mr. NYE—Suppose we assign a day and hour on which to proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER.

Mr. WOOD—I have no objection to that.

Mr. NYE—What time will you name?

Mr. WOOD—Friday afternoon. Of course you are aware that my duties are of such a nature that I cannot well say when I can attend.

Mr. NYE—Will Saturday, at 12, suit you.

Mr. WOOD—I have no objection to that.

The question on Saturday, at 12, was put, and carried unanimously.

THIRTEENTH WARD POLICE.

Mr. NYE—I would state now that a Committee of the Board had before it, previous to the resignation of Mr. DRAPER, the nomination of candidates to fill vacancies in the Thirteenth Ward as patrolmen. The Committee reported to the Board, and the names so reported were published. But prior to acting on them Mr. DRAPER resigned, and we were unable since to get a quorum to settle that question. I hope that some gentleman will move that we now proceed to act on the names recommended.

Mr. STRANAHAN—(looking at the list of names)—There have been three or four names struck off the list since that report was made, for reasons satisfactory to the Committee, assertions having been made to them by parties. This is the list as amended, and I move that the parties named in it be sworn in as patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police District.

Mr. WOOD—The preamble and resolution offered by my friend, the Mayor of Brooklyn, as to some of the appointments that have been made here, (arising, no doubt, from the haste in which the Board was forced to go on and fill up the force,) would be a satisfactory reason for my requesting an opportunity of examining that list, before I should be called upon to vote upon it. I would like to be furnished with a copy of these names that I might take the opportunity as early as I can consistently with my other duties—to investigate the character of these persons, and their fitness for the duties which we propose to place them upon. I think that nothing is more important than great care in the selection of persons to be policemen. In view of the fact that errors have been made, no doubt, arising from the great haste with which the Board was forced to act, I hope that an opportunity will be given me at least to examine the list before I am called upon to vote on it.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I would say that the list has been published substantially as it is now, some two weeks since, and has probably attracted the attention of the Mayor.

Mr. WOOD—No, Sir; I have never seen it.

Mr. STRANAHAN—It was published in most of the papers.

Mr. WOOD—I never read it, Sir.

Mr. STRANAHAN—It has been our practice to publish these lists that the public might be able to scrutinize the more closely, and to make objections to any of the appointments, if there were any. I ask that my motion be put.

Mr. CHOLWELL—(to Mayor WOOD)—Are you certain that there are any men on the Police force now not qualified under the law.

Mr. WOOD—I am not only certain of it but am prepared, on my personal and official responsibility, to prove the fact.

Mr. CHOLWELL—How long will it take for you to look over that list?

Mr. WOOD—I cannot say. I suppose a few days. I move as an amendment, if the Board is not disposed to grant my request as a matter of right, to say nothing of courtesy, that the list of these names be furnished me, and that I have an opportunity to examine this question before I am called upon to vote.

Mr. BOWEN (to Mr. STRANAHAN)—How many names are there on that list?

Mr. STRANAHAN—Thirty-seven.

Mr. BOWEN—How many are yet to be appointed to fill the force.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Between 300 and 400.

Mr. NYE—I will state that this Ward is particularly needy in respect to Policemen. We have made no appointments, I think, in this Ward, and the Police is supplied by special Policemen. I am informed by many very impartial persons, who reside there, that the interests and security of the Ward demand that some responsible and reliable men be charged with that duty. A good deal of attention, I presume, has been bestowed on this list, and Mr. CHOLWELL, I believe, who is more intimately connected with [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. CHOLWELL—I only suggested one man's name [illegible] and that name was put on. I don't [illegible] As far as I am concerned, I am perfectly satisfied to vote on it, and so [illegible], but as the Mayor of the City of New-York has [illegible] the assertion that he has made this morning, I [illegible] but fair that we should give him time to look [illegible] the list.

[illegible] question will be on the motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, to swear in the list of men for the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. POWELL—Before that be put I would suggest, as a sort of medium course, that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to Saturday morning, and that the appointments for the Thirteenth Ward be taken up immediately after reading the minutes.

Mr. WOOD—Say Monday morning, and in the meantime let me have a list of the names.

Mr. NYE—The question will be on Mr. STRANAHAN'S motion, to swear in the men on the list for the Thirteenth Ward.

The motion was put and lost by a tie vote. Ayes—Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN. Noes—Messrs. CHOLWELL, WOOD and POWELL.

Mr. POWELL moved to take up the question on Monday next.

Mr. BOWEN suggested Saturday.

Mr. CHOLWELL—It will take till 4 o'clock to do that, and the other business chosen for Saturday.

Mr. BOWEN—Mr. CHOLWELL, you are paid $8 per day, and the District has a right to your services.

Mr. POWELL'S motion was carried.

THE SPECIAL POLICE TO BE PAID.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Treasurer be empowered to pay the Special Policemen.

Mr. NYE would state for the information of the Board, that the propriety of paying them had been submitted to eminent counsel, who had given their opinions in favor of payment. The counsel consulted by the Board were Messrs. NOYES and FIELD.

Mr. WOOD would like to hear the section read which authorized the employment of special policemen.

The Secretary read to the effect that, in cases of riots or during elections, the Board have a right to appoint special policemen.

Mr. WOOD—These men have been employed by vote of this Board, and, as far as I know, have performed their duty faithfully. Nevertheless he desired to know whether they were told, when they were employed, that it was without pay.

Mr. NYE said that so far as he knew they had not been so informed.

Mr. WOOD asked whether it did not then become a question, who was liable for their pay. If the Commissioners had employed them, while the law only gave power to appoint without pay, were not the Commissioners liable?

Mr. NYE would state that the Board had not proceeded in the matter without due consideration. It was not intended that the regular appropriation for the force should be interfered with. When the old force was disbanded the City was left with a very small force—a force inadequate to the protection of the City. The specials were appointed as temporary patrolmen to fill the vacant places, the necessities of the case demanding such a course, and for the time being they stood as the regular force. Not as an additional force, because the Board had stopped far short of a full force. They stood as temporary patrolmen, in place of the old force, for the payment of which the money now proposed to be used was raised. Such was the opinion of the counsel who had been applied to in the case.

Mr. WOOD—With this explanation, knowing that they could come upon the County for pay, I withdraw all objection.

Mr. NYE—The motion is that the Treasurer be empowered to pay all the special policemen.

Mr. WOOD—Are they all disbanded?

Mr. NYE—No, there are some still on in the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. WOOD—I would not have it understood that I vote to pay in future.

The motion was then put, and the Treasurer was empowered to pay the special force, by a unanimous vote.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DEPUTY CARPENTER.

Mr. NYE, holding up a paper, said it was a complaint against Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER—(for opinions expressed in relation to the character of the Mayor—the same as published in the TIMES of Tuesday,) if there was not objection it would be referred to the Committee on General Discipline.

It was so referred.

Mr. BOWEN reported back immediately, and moved that notice be given to the Deputy-Superintendent, and that the trial take place on Friday next.

The motion was carried.

MR. DRAPER'S RETURN OF THANKS.

Mr. DRAPER'S reply to the Board's vote of thanks (the same as published in the TIMES of yesterday) was read and ordered on file.

MORE COMPLAINTS.

A complaint was received from Capt. TURNBULL against several members of the force in the Eighth Precinct. It was reported on and ordered for trial on Friday.

The resignation of a policeman in Brooklyn was received and accepted.

A charge of intoxication had been preferred against JOHN R. FOSTER, a policeman in Brooklyn, and came up for final action.

Mr. WOOD—They have some rights in such cases which the law requires should be allowed them. I know nothing of the particulars of this case.

Mr. NYE—He appeared here by counsel, and was regularly tried.

Mr. WOOD—Every opportunity was afforded him?

Mr. NYE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. WOOD—Then I will vote for his dismissal.

The vote for his dismissal was unanimous.

Sergeant HUTCHINGS, of the Fifth Precinct, brought a charge against Lieutenant HARRIGAN, who presumed to act as commander, while suspended from duty and pay.

His trial was set down for Monday.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET OBSTRUCTIONS.

A complaint was received from the merchants and others in the vicinity of Washington Market, and the streets leading thereto, of the crowd of wagons there every morning, within the space of a quarter of a mile from the Market itself. They asked that one of their private watchman have the powers of a special policeman, to aid him in relieving the streets as much as possible.

The Mayor said it was a subject that had given him a great deal of trouble. From 12 o'clock at night until a late hour in the morning there was a vast number of market wagons passing from Long Island and from New Jersey to Washington Market. The crowd was often so great that Broadway, and even Fulton-street on the East River side was obstructed. There was also other obstructions, such as building sheds along the street which the market clerks claimed they had a right to do, and from which the City drew a revenue. His plan had been to place a special force of careful men to relieve the street as much as possible.

Mr. BOWEN—Do not the City ordinances forbid such obstructions?

Mr. WOOD—*The ordinances are very defective* in that particular. Then again there is another source *of difficulty*. *The waters* in front of the market are claimed as State property. These have been filled in and buildings erected upon them, from which the market clerks draw rent, *although, if the State claim* is good, as it is believed to be, they have not a *shadow of right to do so*. He would recommend the selection of some careful men for special duty in that locality, and that they be directed to relieve the merchants from the obstructions complained of as far as possible.

The subject with the recommendation, was referred to the General Superintendent.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution to the effect that the Captains and persons in charge of the several Station-houses report to the General Superintendent the number of men in the force, with their names and the duties they are required to perform, and that the Mayor be furnished with a copy of the report.

THE PRIVATE MINUTES OF THE BOARD.

Mr. WOOD said that Mr. POWELL and himself would like to be permitted to examine the previous minutes of the Board from the time of its organization, and as they were somewhat lengthy he would ask either that they be permitted to employ a clerk to make a copy, or that they should each have the use of the book one day.

Mr. BOWEN said the books of the Board were public property open to any citizen when not in use by the Board. He had understood that one newspaper was willing to publish them in full and he was in favor of having that done.

Mr. WOOD said he thought Mr. BOWEN had misunderstood him. He had said nothing about making them public; what he wanted was to inform himself fully of what had been done so that he should become acquainted with the manner of doing business in the Board.

Mr. BOWEN said he had not only no objection to the *Commissioners having access to the books, but he* was willing that the public should know what had been done. He had understood that the newspapers would copy them for that purpose.

Mr. NYE said they had clerks enough to transcribe them, if necessary.

Mr. WOOD said one paper had been spoken of; he hoped the Board was not going to have an organ.

Mr. NYE said the Board had not been so fortunate in that particular as some of the other departments of the City, and he believed it would not be.

MR. CHOLWELL DEFINES HIS POSITION AGAIN.

[illegible] matters settled, Mr. CHOLWELL said that, in [illegible] of the statements in the newspapers and [illegible], he desired to say a word in relation to himself. For a week past, while in the country, in the [illegible] his place of business, and while sick at home, [illegible] been besieged by committees from the Democratic party, from the Republican party, and from the [illegible] party, in relation to his course in the [illegible]. He had considered the matter seriously, and [illegible] arrived at the conclusion that in every vote he [illegible] cast in the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, he should act entirely independent of politics.

Mr. BOWEN (looking down graciously upon him, said that was a very wise course for him to take, and he commended him for it.

Mr. NYE thought the Board had been conducted without regard to politics from the beginning.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I am only speaking with reference to myself, and my own conduct.

Mr. NYE—Ah! I am glad to hear that you have come to such a determination.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Mr. NYE, wait until you have suffered as much as I have during the past week, and—

Mr. NYE—I never shall, Mr. CHOLWELL.

Mr. CHOLWELL, it was thought, had intended to make some additional remarks, but the laughter which followed the last remark of Mr. NYE appeared to disconcert him, and he said no more.

Mr. CHOLWELL then proposed to renew the motion for an adjournment to 3 o'clock the next day, but Mr. POWELL said he had arranged his hours of business in Brooklyn so as to be able to attend during the morning.

Mr. CHOLWELL was satisfied, and the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE AND ASIA.

Three Days Later by the Europa at Halifax.

News by the Ariel and Washington.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The Island of Formosa About to be Occupied by U. S. Forces.

Movements of the American Squadron.

DETAILS OF THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The African Slave-Trade in Parliament.

Latest Phase of the Spanish-Mexican Dispute.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull and Lower.

CONSOLS 91 3-4@91 7-8.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, left Liverpool at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the 1st inst, and arrived off Sambro, at the mouth of the Halifax Harbor, at 8 P. M.; but owing to the dense fog she did not reach her wharf until 10 o'clock to night. Her dates are three days later.

Among the passengers per the *Europa*, Miss T. L. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale and suite.

The *Europa* passed on the 18th inst. the ships *Constantine* and *W. B. Stover*, going into Liverpool.

The steamships *Persia* and *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool together at 4:30 P. M., on Friday, the 17th inst. The passage of the *Persia* was called 8 days, 22½ hours.

There had been some spirited debates in Parliament upon the Persian War.

The prorogation was expected in about a fortnight.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. ROEBUCK moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the war with Persia was declared, prosecuted and concluded without such transactions being communicated to Parliament, while expensive armaments were equiped without the sanction of a vote of the House.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the House that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority, and to dispense with its control over the finances of the country, and renders it necessary for the House to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding.

Mr. ROEBUCK supported his motion in a speech of much bitterness, and accused Lord PALMERSTON of having, by denuding India of troops for the Persian war, brought about the present state of affairs in India.

A warm debate ensued, in which Mr. ROEBUCK found many supporters, but who declined to vote for the resolutions.

Lord PALMERSTON asserted the constitutional right of the Crown to make war or peace at pleasure, although he admitted it to be the duty of the Government to acquaint Parliament at the earliest opportunity with the grounds for having done so. After censuring Mr. ROEBUCK and his motives, he reviewed the course of the negotiations with Persia, claiming credit, rather than censure, for the concessions his Government had made to facilitate the restoration of peace.

He then passed on to deny that there was any connection between the Persian War and the Indian mutiny, while he predicted that the triumph of British arms and policy over Persian aggression and Russian instigation would materially enhance British influence throughout all Asia. In conclusion he denied, that constitutionally or otherwise, there were any grounds for the resolutions, the success of which would be a fatal mistake on the part of the House. The resolution was lost by a vote of 38 to 352.

On Friday in the House of Lords, Lord BROUGHAM brought forward his motion for an address to the Queen, praying her to discountenance all measures tending to promote the Slave-trade. In a powerful speech he pointed out the *serious consequences likely* to ensue from the importation of free Africans into *the French Colonies, and was sure it was only necessary* to call the attention of the French Government *to the subject, to induce them to abandon the policy*.

Lord CLARENDON fully endorsed Lord BROUGHAM'S sentiments, saying that if it turned out that the Slave-trade was to be revived, the Government would not hesitate to use the power vested in it to stop it.

The address was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons Sir CHAS. WOOD gave notice of a motion for a vote of 2,000 more seamen for service in the Indian Seas.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. GRIFFITH'S repeated his objections to the construction of the Suez ship-canal financially, and warned British capitalists to hold themselves aloof from such an undertaking.

On motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House voted half a million on account of the Persian War.

After a spicy debate upon the merits of that and the India and Chinese proceedings, Lord JOHN RUSSELL asked, but failed to get the Government to give up a day for the consideration of a new bill he proposed to introduce, providing for the admission of Jews to Parliament. He then asked leave to bring in a bill on the subject, but after a protracted and noisy debate, the House adjourned without taking action.

It was supposed that Parliament would be prorogued in about a fortnight or three weeks.

The shipping of the transatlantic cable on board the *Agamemnon* was to be finished on the day of the sailing of the *Europa*.

The *Niagara* had over one thousand miles of cable *on board, and the shipping of it would be finished on* the following week. Continued tests of the coil are very satisfactory, and at Cork, whence the vessels would sail about the 1st of August, experiments will be made through the whole length of the cable. Insurances had been effected on the safe laying of the cable at rates ranging from ten per cent. upwards; but many stockholders were sanguine enough to prefer running their own risks.

Prince NAPOLEON visited and inspected the United States frigate *Niagara* on the 17th inst., and, in return, Captain HUDSON was entertained on the Imperial yacht.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* was expected at Liverpool on the 18th or 19th.

A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society presented a memorial to Lord PALMERSTON on Wednesday, condemning the proposed scheme to obtain negro laborers from Africa for the West Indies. Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government were alive to the danger of the scheme, and would take care that nothing was done which tended to resuscitate the Slave Trade. The London *Times* continued its agitation in favor of obtaining free laborers under British surveillance.

The members of the House of Commons in favor of the Parliamentary Oaths bill were resorting to outside measures to bring about a speedy settlement of the question.

They have held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaratory of their sentiments, and appointed a deputation to wait on Lord PALMERSTON on the subject.

The British Government intends sending to India a steam squadron, a considerable force of artillery by the most rapid conveyances at hand; and in addition to the troops already mentioned, the force which had been appropriated for the Chinese operations had all been intercepted and ordered for service in India. This force is to be compensated for in China by a battalion of Marines, to be dispatched to Hong Kong without delay.

The London *Times*, in an article on Hon. WM. L. MARCY'S privateering letter, which it calls a bold and comprehensive proposal, expresses regret that England did not close at once with the suggestion therein made. It says that before a decision could be formed the Cabinet of Washington became alarmed at the possibility that its offer would be accepted. Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. CASS have intimated their disinclination to follow up the discussion, nor is there any reason to hope that so desirable an object will soon become attainable. In the meantime the laws of war between England and America are wholly unaffected by the Convention of Paris.

France.

The poet BERANGER is dead.

The French Police, according to a letter in the *Nord* of Brussels, continue to display the greatest activity in their researches after all the Italians suspected of having taken part in the late conspiracy, about thirty of them having been arrested at Marseilles and on the frontiers.

Complete returns of the supplimentary elections in France show the election of eleven opposition Deputies in all.

The harvest prospects throughout France were most cheering. In some places the reaping was over.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the indirect revenue of France for the first six months of the present year. They display an increase of no less than 36,000,000 francs over the corresponding period of last year.

PARIS, Friday.—The Government hurried over the funeral of BERANGER, which took place at noon today, and was undisturbed by any retardable incident. There was a large display of military force, and an immense concourse of people.

Spain.

The Madrid Correspondent of the *Times* says that LAFRAGUA had a final interview with Señor PIDAL on the Mexican Question, and intimated that the result was probably unsatisfactory, and that LAFRAGUA would depart from Spain.

The Spanish semi-official journal says:

"Our Government occupies itself at this moment with the important Mexican question, and proofs will be seen that Spain is enduring only till she is wounded in her national honor."

To this end it is said two war steamers are about to sail from Cadiz for Havana, taking out instructions for Gen. CONCHA from the Government, also conveying more troops and materials of war for the expedition against Mexico, which Spain will inevitably undertake unless she receives full satisfaction from that Republic.

The sittings of the Deputies had been suspended.

The Senate has approved of the law for public instruction, and the Senate and Congress have voted the constitutional reform as proposed by the Government.

In consequence of the numerous arrests, the Madrid prisons were so full that the breaking out of maladies was apprehended.

Italy.

Tranquility prevailed in Italy. It was asserted that the recent movement was planned in London, and therefore that the Italian court, backed by Austria and France, was about to protest against the asylum which England affords to these troublesome refugees. One report states that the Tuscan Government is at the head of the movement.

Another intimates that Austria was trying to induce the Prussian Cabinet to join in the movement by addressing a note to the English Government, praying it to exercise active surveillance over refugees. On the part of the French Government the *Constitutionnel* repeats its old compliment of the hospitality given by England to the leaders of the Revolution.

[Here, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, we are compelled to break off. The balance of the news will be received this morning.]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

[BROKER'S CIRCULAR.]

COTTON—The sales of the week amount to 79,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000, and exporters 5,000, at an advance of 1-16d., the middling qualities improving most. Holders were offering freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. Surat and Brazilian had advanced ⅛d. New-Orleans Fair is quoted 8 9-16d.; Middling, 8 3-16d.; Mobile Fair, 8⅜d.; Middling, 8⅛d.; Uplands Fair, 8¼d.; Middling, 8 1-16d. The sales on Friday amounted to 8,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took each 1,000, the market closing firm. The stock in port was 560,000 bales, of which 450,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Breadstuffs very dull and slightly declined. FLOUR declined 1s.; Western Canal, 30s.@31s.; *Philadelphia and Baltimore*, 31s.; Ohio 32s.@33s. 6d. WHEAT dull and 2d. lower, some circulars say 3d.@4d. lower. Red Wheat 8s. 3d.@9s. 4d.; White Wheat 9s. 4d.@9s. 10d. CORN quiet. Mixed and Yellow 33s.@33s. 6d.; White scarce. Sales at 40s.@42s.

The crops gave promise of an abundant yield.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Pot and Pearl ASHES quiet and quotations barely maintained; sales of both at 45s. 9d. ROSIN—Steady; sales of the week, 8,000 bbls., at 4s. ½d. for common and 15s. 3d.@18s. 8d. for fine. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—*Steady at 41s. @42s.* SUGAR—Heavy. RICE—Quiet. TEA—Quiet, and buyers demanding a reduction; Congo, 1s.@2s.@2. 6d. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR. QUERCITRON BARK, Baltimore—12s. 6d.@13s.; no sales of Philadelphia. LINSEED OIL—Quiet but steady; sales at 40s.@41s. OF OLIVE there were average sales, but no change in price. SPERM—Almost unsalable. WHALE—Nothing doing. COD—£47. JUTE—£23 5s. 8d.@£30 7s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLOW, ATHYA & Co. report BEEF active and buoyant, at an advance of 5s.@10s.; Mess was quoted at 140s.@160s. PORK was dull. BACON was heavy, and has declined 2s.@4s.; Long Middles, rib in, 47s.@[illegible]; Middles, rib in, 49s.@53s.; Cumberland, 44s.@49s. LARD was dull, and quotations nominal; sales at 67s.@67s. 6d. TALLOW—Prices easier, but quotably unchanged; Butchers' Association, 59s. 6d.

Liverpool Freight Market.

In the Liverpool Market FREIGHTS to America were unchanged.

Manchester Market.

The advices were favorable, and all qualities of [illegible] and yarns had slightly advanced.

London Money Market.

CONSOLS for money 91¾, and for account 91¾@91⅞.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount [illegible]

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £75,000.

The London *Times* says: The reduction in the rate of discount only fulfill public expectation. Pending the harvest therefore and with the contingencies of the Indian war before us an alteration greater than that now resolved upon, would hardly appear prudent. The report that the East India Company want a loan is improbable, as they have £2,000,000 of Exchequer bills in London, amply sufficient for immediate use, and their financial requirements will be met in India.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report MONEY in good supply. BAR SILVER, 5s. 2d. DOLLARS, 5s 1d. EAGLES, 72s. 6d.

London Markets.

BARING BROTHERS quote IRON firm, with a good demand; Rails and Bars, £7@£7 5s. WHEAT dull and declined 2s.; White, 62s.; Red, 58s.@60s. FLOUR dull at 27s.@31s. COFFEE heavy at a decline of 1s. LINSEED CAKES—£10 10s.@£10 15s. for New-York. LINSEED OIL dull—£9 16s.@£40. SALTPETRE declined 1s.@3s. SUGAR heavy and 1s. 6d. lower. TEAS—All qualities declined ½d.@1d., the larger decline being on fair qualities. TALLOW quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 45s. The WOOL sales were very animated. Australian declined 1d.@1½d.

American Securities.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote American Securities dull and sales unimportant.

United States 6s, 1868	97¾ ex iv
United States 6s, 1867 and 1868	102½@104
United States 5s Bonds, 1865	103@104
Massachusetts 5s Bonds	102
Maryland 5s Bonds	97½@98½
Pennsylvania 5s	82
Erie Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 1866	83
Illinois Central Railroad	[illegible]
Illinois Central (Freeland)	[illegible]
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	90@91

BELL & Co. report American Stocks slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

The *Times* reports the only sale of Thursday as Michigan Central 8s, of 1869, at 91s.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, JULY 15.—COTTON firm. Sales of the week 6,000 bales; stock on hand 4,000 bales; New-Orleans ordinaire 118f. BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. ASHES quiet, and quotations nominal. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS quiet but steady. RICE quiet, and holders demand an advance. WHALEBONE firm.

Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—2 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report that the COTTON market closed firm with an advancing tendency, under the *Persia's* news; though no quotable advance was established. Sales of the day 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS were quiet. BEEF buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry. PORK, BACON and LARD dull.

LONDON, Saturday, 12 M.

CONSOLS close at 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ for account.

THE NEWS BY THE ARIEL.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Ariel*, Captain LUDLOW, from Bremen via Southampton, July 15, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *North American* at Quebec.

The *Washington* also arrived last night.

From our London files we obtain and publish full particulars of the important news from India, a telegraphic summary of which has only yet been received.

At a banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, on the evening of the 11th inst., to the officers of the United States frigates *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, Mr. C. T. BRIGHT, Engineer of the Company, reported that 800 miles of the telegraph cable were safely coiled on board the *Agamemnon* at Greenwich, and 600 on board the *Niagara* in the Mersey. The manufacture of the 2,500 miles was completed, and he saw no reason why they should not meet together at Cork before the end of the month, so as to commence actual operations early in August, the best period for the undertaking. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

The disturbances in the south of Spain seem to be at an end. A number of prisoners had been made; one or two have been shot by sentence of Courts-martial, and others are to be transported beyond seas. According to some accounts, great excesses were committed by the insurgents, who burned, pillaged, murdered, and outraged women, wherever they went.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on July 9th in reference to the Mexican imbroglio, says:

The hopes entertained that Señor LAFRAGUA'S visit to Madrid might lead to an amicable adjustment of the quarrel between Mexico and Spain are, it is to be feared, at an end. At a final conference it has been found impossible to reconcile the pretensions of both parties. The point immediately at issue is that of compensation to the sufferers by the outrages which are the origin of the dispute. Señor PIDAL insists on such compensation being at once consented to. Señor LAFRAGUA, denying that this demand is justified by the law of nations or the common principles of justice, declines acceding to it until the result of the judicial investigation at present going on in his country shall show on whom the blame really rests. As neither party can be induced to stir from his position, all negotiation in Madrid must be considered as terminated, and it is probable that Señor LAFRAGUA will leave Spain without delay, and that Lord HOWDEN will no longer postpone his proposed departure.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The United States Consul and the Attack Upon Canton—Determination of the Mandarins to Continue the War—Yeh Recruiting—Eight of the Foreign Prisoners Alive in Canton—Movements of the United States Squadron—The United States Forces About to take Possession of Formosa—Trade, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ON BOARD U. S. SHIP SAN JACINTO,
HONG KONG, Monday, May 25, 1857.

Misrepresentation and falsehood having gone abroad regarding the conduct of our Consul at Hong Kong, JAMES KEENAN, Esq., on the occasion of the entry of the British forces into the City of Canton, in October last, I deem it my duty to give a correct version of the affair, esteeming it but an act of justice to an unexceptionable gentleman, and a true representative of Republicanism and Democracy. I will give, on the best of authority, a correct and impartial version of the affair, the truth of which must remain unquestioned, prefacing it by a few remarks.

General KEENAN, by a manly and democratic course of conduct, by not identifying himself strictly with the English and vagabond interests,—partaking of their "magnificent hospitality,"—has elicited a howl just such as might be expected to come from a set of curs to whom the very name of Democracy is an abomination; yea! even of desolation. The best evidence of the Consul's merit is his popularity amongst American Merchant-Captains and officers visiting Hong Kong, and most of the resident Americans of the same. I venture to affirm that there is not an American official of equal popularity in China, nor one who more truly merits the title of a gentleman in every respect. I do not think that your correspondent can be accused of being disposed to adulation, or a desire to praise when praise is not due, if the tone of former letters is an evidence of a disposition so to do. There is little enough good in Nazareth *versus* China, *not to commend it where found*. *I will not* speak amiss when I say, that nearly all who know the man would rejoice were he our next Commissioner. If ability, talent and true democracy are the requisites for that post, then is General KEENAN the man for it. My opinion will be indorsed by legions *of his countrymen*. [If the Consul has faults, as such, they are a too ready disposition to uphold the honor *and interests of his country*, a *character too high-toned* for the community in which he resides, and a *liberality in entertaining those of his countrymen* who are unworthy of his hospitality. So much for the man, now for the "affair."

On the occasion of the forcible entry of the British *forces into Canton,—spoken of above,—all of the* foreigners present—who were blessed with courage enough—embraced the opportunity of seeing the inside of the world-renowned city, and the palatial residence of its world renowned Governor. That many were prompted by a desire to plunder the sequel showed, and, I regret to say, the charge has been made against gentlemen wearing the Consular and Naval uniform of the United States of availing themselves of the opportunity of plundering offered, which has not been denied.

This charge has not been made against General KEENAN. He was inside of the walls of the city, but only as a private citizen, having no uniform or distinguishing badge. It having been asserted in the States, as we see by return of mail, that General KEENAN carried with him and openly displayed the American flag on the occasion referred to above, I will give for the edification of your readers the following extract from the *Friend of China* of the 9th of May: "Now, we happen to know a little about this entry into the city, and can most positively deny that General KEENAN ever had the American flag in his hands during any portion of the period alluded to; that it never was displayed, for it never was unfurled; and moreover, that the sailor who carried it in its furled state was allowed to pass in by an American Naval officer.

A man from the *Levant's* boat asked permission to accompany General KEENAN, who referred him to the American Naval officer; permission was granted, and very probably Jack might have seized the flag from the boat, doubtless for bravado, to boast among his comrades that he was the first to carry the American flag within the walls of Canton; and as a proof that Jack, with his flag, had deserted General KEENAN, and was nowhere to be found, the very period spoken of by ——, when the General displayed so much courage, and so narrowly escaped with his life, was after having returned outside of the walls, he felt it his duty to hasten back in search of the missing seaman, which he did at great personal risk, and succeeded in bringing back that bewildered individual to safety."

As the editor of the *Friend* was on the ground, [illegible] on the occasion referred to, and is a man of [illegible], I should certainly receive his statement in preference to that of any other. *Fiat justitia*.

There has not been "divil of a bit of a fight at Donnybrook Fair" as yet. That there is a determination on the part of the Mandarins (and they represent the Government) to continue the war, is shown by the fact that they are fortifying many points up the river on the various reaches and creeks navigable for their junks. Food becoming cheaper in the southern portion of the Empire, Governor YEH finds less difficulty in recruiting his forces. He has now an army of fifteen thousand braves in the city of Canton; is increasing his fleet of junks, of which there has been such a wholesale destruction lately—so that they now swarm on the thousand and one reaches of Canton River, as of yore.

On the part of the British nothing offensive has been done. Eight of the much-wanted gun-boats are now here, but as yet have not [illegible] their activities by any startling doings. A portion of them are cruising on the river. It is the [illegible] of Admiral SEYMOUR to open the Canton River up to the [illegible].

From information received from Canton, it is understood that there are twenty of his foreign prisoners alive within the city. It has heretofore been supposed that all prisoners in the hands of the Chinese were massacred without mercy—a mistake which too is often made regarding the Chinese, by English biographers. As an evidence that there is some "good in China," we see that the noted merchant HOWQUA, has visited Macao and purchased [illegible] worth of rice to give to his starving countrymen. I have yet to hear in this community that it is a generous act."

Great preparations are being made to receive Lord ELGIN, who is expected by the mail steamer of the 10th of June. The appointment of this gentleman has given the greatest satisfaction to the British [illegible] in China, who hope and expect great things [illegible].

No new movements on part of the United States squadron as yet. The *San Jacinto* lies quietly at anchor in the harbor of Hong Kong. The *Portsmouth*, when last heard from, was at Shanghae, and was about to proceed to Siam with the ratified Siamese Treaty. The *Levant* is still at Shanghae, and is to go in [illegible] on the 25th of this month. I regret to say that there is no cessation of the sickness on board of her.

From information which I have received from a private and official source, I am able to inform you that the much coveted island of Formosa will probably *be taken possession of by the United States forces* soon. An officer of the squadron has been sojourning at the island for the past three months, engaged in taking the "necessary observations." More about this movement has so far been kept almost a profound secret.

There are fewer merchant ships in this harbor at the present time—and also at Shanghae—than there has been for years. Cause, an almost entire cessation of trade caused by the war in the Southern, and rebellion in the Northern part of the Empire. There is not a cargo of tea to be had anywhere, either for love or money. Trade with Japan will be greatly stimulated by this state of things, for good teas can be had there. There is a great scarcity of flour here now, it being hard to get at twenty-five and twenty-eight dollars per barrel. Coals are also high, and the question asked is, how are the numerous war steamers to be supplied with this necessary article?

DAN.

THE INSURRECTIONS IN INDIA.

The Mutiny at Delhi.

Bombay (June 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

The intelligence of the fortnight from the Bengal presidency may shortly be summed up as follows: Many more regiments have mutinied, with more or less violence, but the military authorities have been, for the most part, ready and alert, and the crisis may be said to be past. Delhi has not yet fallen, but we are in daily, almost hourly, anticipation of hearing that such a blow has been struck at that centre of revolt as will annihilate the display, if not the spirit, of disaffection throughout the country.

Having premised thus much, I will take up my story where I left it at the close of my last letter, and will write in detail of the occurrences at the various military stations where disaffection has declared itself, or seems yet likely to do so. And first of the great city of Delhi, which has now been a month in the hands of the mutineers. Of the number and the names of our countrymen and countrywomen who have fallen at this place by the hands of the rebels we have still but imperfect accounts. Many persons regarding whom the gravest fears were entertained have since made their appearance at one or other of the neighboring stations, and we may hope that the list of those thus preserved will be largely increased, as the native landholders have shown themselves in many cases disposed to give shelter and protection to the fugitives. But the hardships and danger to which they have been exposed must have told severely upon the poor women and children, who escaped with little but their lives from the fire and the bayonet, and many a tale of hairbreadth escapes from sudden and dreadful death will be told to anxious relatives in England.

I much fear, however, that the number of those from whom no such consolatory news can be received will, after making all deductions, still be very large. I sent with my last letter the list of the English whose safety had up to that time been assured. To that list is to be added the name of Sir THEOPHILUS METCALFE, who, it was feared, had fallen, but who is safe at Hansi. With regard to the officers of the three mutinous regiments, the 38th, 54th and 74th, I have tried in vain to reconcile the lists which have been published of those that have escaped and those that are still missing, the same names not unfrequently appearing in both, and that in one and the same paper. In the present state of uncertainty I am loth to give the name of any officer as irretrievably lost. I do not, however, observe the name of Lieut. HOLLAND, of the 38th, among those of the refugees at Meerut, Umballah, or Kurnaul; nor those of Colonel RIPLEY, Captains SMITH and BURROWS; Lieuts. [illegible], WATERFIELD and EDWARDS; Ensign [illegible] and Surgeon DOPPING, of the 54th; nor of Lieutenants REVELY, HYSLOP and ADDINGTON, and Dr. BALFOUR, of the 74th. Mr. FRASER, the Commissioner, has undoubtedly fallen, and there appears only too much reason to believe a report, emanating from a letter written to the Rajah of Jullender by his agent at Delhi, and published in English by the Deputy Commissioner of the former station, that on Wednesday, the 13th of May, two days after the outbreak, upwards of 50 Europeans, of both sexes and all ages, were discovered in their hiding places and massacred. What the King of Delhi has been doing during this fearful time we do not know, unless from the letter above alluded to, which represents him, probably with truth, *as having agreed to all the propositions of the armed* mutineers, and allowed himself to be placed at the head of the movement. By his own presence and by that *of his son he endeavored, but without effect*, to restore confidence in the bazaars of the city, and to check the wholesale plundering that was being carried on under the reign of terror. "The civilization of 53 years has been destroyed in three hours," writes *the agent, adding, with an exaggeration pardonable* under the circumstances, "It is like the invasion of NADIR SHAH." The soldiers are represented to be without a leader, but other accounts tell us that they have elected to the supreme and second posts of command, *two native officers of the 3d Light Cavalry*. Under this or other leadership they had the temerity to advance from the city and attack a portion of the force collecting to crush them. On the 30th of May a detachment of the European *force at Meerut, the Carabineers, 60th Rifles*, and Artillery, under the command of Brigadier WILSON, took up an advanced position at the village of Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur, where the road to Delhi crosses the little river of Hindun by a suspension bridge, some fifteen miles from the capital. That same afternoon the enemy appeared in force with five guns on the further side of the stream, and a smart engagement followed. The Brigadier took his artillery and dragoons across the river by a ford, while the Rifles passed the bridge. They attacked at once in front and flank; the mutineers were doubled up and driven back with the loss of all their guns—part into a burning village, which they themselves had fired, and where they perished miserably; part into the open plain, where they were cut up by the sabres [illegible]. Undaunted by this severe check, [illegible] returned to the attack on the following day, and [illegible] again repulsed. On the list of [illegible] whose loss on the first day had been about [illegible] and wounded, (that on the second less [illegible]) was reinforced, and no further attempt [illegible] to contest his possession of the bridge [illegible] mutineers have, no doubt, been busily occupied in preparing to receive the army advancing against them from Umballah, for, although there are rumors of desertions from Delhi, they have probably not been numerous, or the horsemen of Scindia and of the Rajah of Bhurtpore and Ulwur, not to speak of Agra volunteers, would have had little [illegible] all of [illegible] [illegible] and destroyed.

[illegible] PERSIA, June 11.—Two telegraphic messages [illegible] the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra [illegible] dated yesterday, and were [illegible] last night. The first ran thus:

"There has been great success on the 8th of this month outside the walls of Delhi. Twenty-six guns captured, and the rebels driven dispirited into the town. All the heights in our possession."

The second, dated also yesterday morning, but a few hours later, is more explicit:

"Mr. GREATHED, agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, *writes from before Delhi, June 8*: 'We have made good our point to-day, and are now encamped on the parade-ground, with the heights between the cantonments and the city in our hands, and in a position to commence the siege at once. The enemy had taken up a strong position at Badulla Serai, which was carried, with the capture of all the guns. *The pursuit was so sharp* that the gunners threw themselves off their horses and left the field-pieces standing in the road. The heavy guns remain in position. Twenty-six guns in all have been captured—besides a large quantity of ammunition and intrenching tools.'"

The Meerut force, under Brigadier WILSON, at Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur, seems to have fallen back to Bhagput, to have crossed the Jumna, by the bridge

of that town, and joined the main army at Alipore, one march from Delhi.

I have seen a letter from an officer engaged in the two actions at Ghazee-ood-deen-nugger, of which I have spoken above. The five guns taken from the mutineers on the first day (the 30th of May) were of heavy calibre—one 24-pounder, one 18-pounder, two 8 pounder howitzers, and one 24 pounder howitzer. Capt. Andrews and eight men of the 60th were killed by the explosion of one of the enemy's ammunition wagons. The loss of the Carabineers was seven killed and wounded. In the action of the following day the enemy again brought up heavy guns, which they succeeded in withdrawing, though they were routed with great slaughter. Our loss of 40 included that of both days. The men suffered more from the sun than from the shot of the enemy. Several were struck down dead by the heat, and many injured more or less. Assistant Surgeon Moore, of the Carabineers, was mortally wounded. Lieutenant De Bourbel, of the same regiment, lost three fingers of his right hand; and Napier, of the Rifles, his leg; Lieutenant Perkins, of the Horse Artillery, was killed.

Report from Agra, (on native authority only,) that there was a panic among the mutineers at Delhi, that 300 horse had fled from the city, and that the King was anxious to throw himself on our protection.

PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE AT DELHI.

From the Delhi Gazette (now published at Agra.)

No detailed account having yet appeared of the fearful massacre in Delhi, we may be pardoned for offering the following, though somewhat late in doing so. It is from the pen of an eye-witness: "On the morning of the 11th of May a party of the 3d Light Cavalry, variously stated at from 25 to 250, made their appearance at Delhi. They had come over from Meerut during the night, and were evidently prepared to perpetrate the most awful crimes, as they were fully armed and apparently wild with rage and excitement. They entered the Calcutta gate without opposition from any of the police, and made their way directly towards Durya-gunge, cutting down in their progress all Europeans they met with. Among the first victims were Mr. Simon Fraser, the Governor General's agent, Captain Douglas, his assistant, and Mr. Nixon, head clerk in their office. Notice was immediately sent to the Brigadier, and a regiment (the 54th N. I.) with two guns from De Teissier's Battery was sent down. The 54th marched through the Cashmere gate in good order, but on the approach of some of the Sowars the Sepoys rushed suddenly to the side of the road, leaving their officers in the middle of the road; upon whom the troopers immediately came at a gallop and, one after the other, shot them down. The officers were, with the exception of Col. Ripley, unarmed; the Colonel shot two of them before he fell, but with this exception, and one said to have been shot by Mr. Fraser, none fell. After butchering all the officers of the 54th, the troopers dismounted and went among the Sepoys of the 54th, shaking hands with them and, it may be supposed, thanking them for their forbearance in not firing on the murderers of their officers. The troopers were perfectly collected; they rode up to their victims at full gallop, pulled up suddenly, fired their pistols, and retreated. The countenances of the troopers were the expression of maniacs; one was a mere youth, rushing about flourishing his sword, and displaying all the fury of a man under the influence of bhang. They were in full uniform, and some had medals. Had the officers of the 38th, 54th, and 74th Native Infantry been armed with revolvers, they might have shot some of them; but had they done so, it is still a doubtful question whether their own men would not have bayoneted them. The 54th made some show of firing their muskets, but the shots went, of course, over the heads of the troopers, who had evidently full confidence in the sepoys they were to meet with. Their plans must have been well matured. Meanwhile the people of the city were collecting for mischief; several bungalows at Durya-gunge had been fired, and as the day advanced the goojurs of the villages around Delhi became alive to the chances of loot, and were ready for action. The whole city was up in arms; every European residence was searched, the troopers declaring that they did not want property, but life, and when they retired the rabble rushed in and made a clean sweep, from the punkahs to the floor-mats.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the number killed; many of the lists already published are incorrect. Happily several persons said to be killed are still in existence, and some who escaped are not down at all.

As soon as the extent of the outbreak was known it became necessary for the residents to seek some place of safety, and most of them made their way to the Flagstaff Tower, where the gun is fired. A Company of the Thirty-eighth Native Infantry and two guns were stationed here, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including the Brigadier, Brigade-Major, &c., were here well armed, with the intention of defending themselves against the troopers. The Tower is round and of solid brickwork, and was well adapted for the purpose—better, in fact, than any other building in Delhi. In selecting this spot the Brigadier displayed considerable judgment, but he did not then know the extent of the catastrophe; for, although the general demeanor of the troops was anything but subordinate, the actual state of the case was unknown. Many of the officers of the Thirty-eighth still had confidence in their men, and endeavored to reason with them when they showed symptoms of insubordination; but on Colonel Graves haranguing the Company stationed at the Flagstaff Tower, it became evident that they were in a state of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn at once against their officers, and the other Europeans assembled on the hill. About 3½ o'clock the magazine in the city exploded; a puff of white smoke and the report of a gun preceded the cloud of red dust which rose like a huge coronet into the air; the explosion that followed was not so great as might have been expected, but the effect was complete. It was soon known that the explosion was not accidental, but the gallant act of Lieutenant Willoughby, Commissary of Ordnance, Delhi, and it is pleasing to be able to add that this brave young man escaped with a severe scorching. About 1,500 persons, rebels, are said to have been blown up with the magazine.

On the appearance of the clouds of dust in the air the company of the 38th made a rush to their arms, which were piled near them. The object they had in view is not clearly defined, but it is supposed that they were influenced by a sudden desire to attack those within the tower. Soon after this the 38th took possession of two guns sent up to reinforce the party at the tower, and on this becoming known the Brigadier advised all who could leave to do so, intending to follow when the rest had all departed. Conveyances being in waiting most of the ladies got away, the gentlemen following on horseback; and thus a safe retreat was effected towards Kurnaul for some, while others branched off to Meerut. Many hair breadth escapes have been related to the writer, ladies remaining eight and ten days in the jungle, trusting to the natives for protection, in several instances freely given, and it is gratifying to know that several persons supposed to have fallen victims are now safe at Meerut, Kurnaul, Umballa or Simla.

Throughout the whole of this cruel business the goojurs appear to have been most active in the work of devastation. Houses were burnt and property stolen and destroyed by them in the most wanton manner. Bands of them were lying in waiting after nightfall all along the line of road twenty miles out of Delhi, on the watch for the refugees, some of whom were molested and would have been robbed, and perhaps murdered, had not decisive measures been adopted. Mr. Wagentrieber, (and family,) flying for bare life in his own carriage, was attacked five times, his wife receiving some severe blows from iron bound latthees, and himself a sword-cut on the arm and a blow on the back of the neck from a lathee. But they contrived to evade them all by firmness and judgment, shooting four and wounding two of the ruffians in self-defense, and eventually making good their retreat to Kurnaul.

The escape of Sir T. Metcalfe was most providential. After being three days in Delhi after the outbreak he escaped into the jungles, hiding wherever he could, and at length, after ten days, found his way to Hansee.

Several Europeans (said to number 48) were taken to the Palace, or perhaps went there for protection—these were taken care of by the King of Delhi; but the Sowars of the 3d Cavalry, whose thirst for European blood had not been quenched, rested not till they were all given up by them, when they murdered them one by one in cool blood.

The troopers are said later in the day to have pointed to their legs before they murdered their victims, and called attention to the marks of their manacles, asking if they were not justified in what they were doing. This may or may not be the case, but it is certain that the severe sentence on the mutineers of the 3d Cavalry was the immediate cause of the Meerut outbreak, which preceded that at Delhi by only a few hours. In both stations the people of the city and Bazaar appear to have been very active, and to have aided the mutineers in their bloody work.

Half measures will not do when the day of retribution arrives. It is to be hoped that a lesson may be taught, not easily forgotten, and Delhi remain no longer in the pages of history.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

From the Bombay Correspondence of the London Times.

I said in my last that General Anson was expected to leave Umballah about the 19th of May. It now appears that his advanced guard reached Kurnaul on the 21st, the main body still remaining for some days at Umballah. The cause of this delay was the absence of heavy artillery at that station, and the consequent necessity of waiting till a siege-train could be brought from the nearest arsenal, which was as far off as Phillour, on the further side of the Sutlej. When the guns arrived, or were nearing his camp, the General advanced, and had reached Kurnaul when he was attacked by cholera, and died at that station on the 27th. The command of the army devolved upon Sir Henry Barnard, who as Major General had been at the head of the Sirhind Division. Meanwhile, Brigadier Halifax, with the advance, had arrived at Paneeput, fifty-six miles from Delhi, from which place he moved forward on the evening of the 30th. On the 30th Sir Henry and the main body were to march from Kurnaul, and by the morning of the 5th, the day before yesterday, it is thought that the whole force, strengthened by the greater portion of the Meerut Division, which was to join between Paneeput and Delhi, would appear before the revolted capital. The force is not quite so large as it was expected to be when I last wrote, for it was found necessary to disarm, at Umballah, two of the native corps—the 5th and 60th—which were to have formed part of it. (Many other disaffected regiments have been treated, as we shall see presently.) But all the European troops of which I before gave the names are there—9th Lancers and Carabineers, 60th, 75th, 1st and 2d Fusileers, three troops of horse artillery, a field battery, and a siege train. Moreover, I should mention what I have hitherto omitted—the arrival of a portion of the Punjab Guide Corps, horse and foot, brought down from their station of Murdan, on the Affghan frontier. There are also the trusty Goorkhas of the Sirmoor battalion. The defenses of the mutineers against this formidable force are, I believe, a high wall and a ditch, and the guns of two siege trains. How they are off for ammunition, is not known. The magazine was fired, and at least partially destroyed, at the commencement of the outbreak by Lieutenant Willoughby, the Commissary of Ordnance, who, it is feared, perished in the explosion.

The Mutineers Elsewhere.

MEERUT.

Bombay (June 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

Since the mutiny and flight of the native portion of its garrison, the cantonment of Meerut has been free from alarms. Several prisoners, proved to have been concerned in the murders, have been hanged—one evening six, on the next five. The revolted soldiery for the most part, as you are aware, proceeded at once to Delhi. Detached parties, however, mainly belonging, as it would appear, to the 3d Cavalry, spread themselves over the country, with the intention, as subsequent prisoners averred, of going quietly to their homes, if unopposed. The fact that bodies of these men were abroad was generally known, and naturally produced much alarm. In one case within my knowledge the panic combined with hasty flight to cause the death of a young lady, wife of an officer holding a high appointment at Hauppur, near Meerut, who was at the time in a delicate state of health. Further down the Dooab, or country between the Jumna and the Ganges, a party of these mutineers took possession of a walled inclosure at the town of Jeswuntnuggur. Here they were attacked, but effected their escape during the night. Mr. Daniell, assistant-magistrate, received a pistol-shot in the face, which broke the lower jaw. Another party, six or seven in number, were cut up at Etawah. I mentioned this in my last letter, adding that it was a party of the 9th Native Infantry by whom the wandering troopers were destroyed. I also related that the same regiment caught and handed over to the commanding officer a mutinous agent and spy who was busy in their lines. I repeat these occurrences, as I am about to trace the progress of the corps from loyalty to mutiny. Its head-quarters were Alyghur (where the spy was caught), and there were detachments at Mynpoorie, Etawah, and Bolundshuhur. The execution of this spy, who was a Brahmin, was too much for the company at the last-named station. They marched down to Alyghur, upbraided their comrades there, and ended in exciting them to open mutiny. The other detachments followed the example of the head-quarters. Unlike the regiments of Meerut and Delhi, however, the 9th did not attempt to molest their officers, but only politely dismissed them; but they plundered and burnt at will, and drove the civilians before them, and then, uniting, marched off to swell the ranks of the mutineers in Delhi. Some few, however, stood by Lieutenant De Kantzow, at Mynpoorie to the last, and have been well rewarded for their fidelity by promotion—the non-commissioned officers receiving commissions, the privates being made havildars and naiks.

AGRA.

About the time of these occurrences at Alyghur and Etawah, the native regiments at Agra began to show symptoms of the prevailing disease. They were two in number, the 44th and 67th. Two companies, one of each corps, had been sent to Muttra to bring down treasure to Agra. They mutinied on the way back and proceeded to Delhi, murdering, it is feared, some or all of their officers. The spirit shown by these companies determined Mr. Colvin at once to disarm the remainder of the regiments to which they belonged, which was accordingly done on the 1st of June, in the presence of the 3d Europeans and Captain D'Oyly's European field battery. The affair went off quietly, and the city has since been tranquil. Some of Scindia's contingent came up from Gwalior and were employed to garrison the deserted station of Etawah and restore the ejected civil authorities. Out of the Europeans in Agra a corps of volunteer horse has been raised, which, under the command of Lieut. Greathed, assisted a few days after the disarming of the 44th and 67th in the execution of a capital piece of service. The Rao, or petty chief of Burtoroloe, near Alyghur, availed himself of the prevailing disorder to declare his independence, turning out Government officials, burning villages, exacting contributions, and establishing himself at Khyrr as the seat of his new and extended sovereignty. His course was soon run. Mr. Watson, the Magistrate of Alyghur, with a few troops and the Volunteer Horse, made a sudden swoop upon Khyrr, caught the Rao, tried him by drumhead court-martial, found him guilty of rebellion, and hung him on the spot—a salutary example that will scarcely need to be repeated.

CAWNPORE.

At the military stations of Rohilcund, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Moradabad the regular native troops are four regiments of Infantry (18th, 68th, 28th, 29th) and a company of Artillery. Among these there has up to this time been no outbreak, though the 18th and 68th at Bareilly for some time gave cause for much anxiety. The 8th Irregular Cavalry at that station behaved admirably. The great station of Cawnpore has been much agitated. Here there were till lately nothing but native troops, with the exception of one company of European Artillery. They were the 1st, 53d, and 56th Native Infantry, the 2d Light Cavalry, and two companies of Native Artillery. The Europeans of this station included not only the civilians and officers with their families, but a number of non-residents, who had either come in from parts of the country supposed to be less protected, or had been stopped there on their way up country by the mutineers in the Dooab. The tone of feeling in the native lines appearing to be very unsatisfactory, the Europeans took possession of a large barrack, allotting certain wards to the women and children, and proceeded to intrench themselves therein. All the guns they were able to move were placed in position, and the remainder were spiked. The officers of the various regiments, as was their duty, slept at their houses in the lines, and terrible as I heard from one present, was the anxiety of the wives at the barrack till relieved by their reappearance in safety with the morning. By this time, however, they have with them her Majesty's 84th, belonging to the Madras establishment, brought up in haste from Burmah, and also the Madras Fusileers. Regarding the commanding officer of the latter corps a good story is told. The regiment was to leave Calcutta by railway. When the time for starting the train arrived it was found that a number of the men had not yet reached the station. The station-master proposed to dispatch the train with those that had already arrived, leaving the others to follow. The commanding officer remonstrated, but in vain; whereupon he arrested the station master and all his officials, and kept them in custody till he saw his whole regiment seated in the carriages, when he released them, and the train proceeded on its way.

LUCKNOW.

From Lucknow our latest intelligence is of the 31st of May. During the previous night the native troops of the garrison had partially mutinied. About one-half of each of the 48th and 71st regiments, joined by some few of the other infantry corps, the 13th, and two troops of the 7th cavalry, deserted their colors and fled towards Seetapore. There appears to have been no disturbance in the city, and the safety of the civil residents had been assured by the timely precautions of Sir Henry Lawrence, recently created Brigadier-General, and his judicious distribution of the guns of the European field battery and the bayonets of the Queen's 32d. At Allahabad doubts were at one time entertained of the 6th Native Infantry, but no disturbance has taken place. All the stations in Bengal are quiet. At Barrackpore the 70th addressed the Governor-General by petition, expressing its abhorrence of the proceeding of the mutineers, and requesting to be permitted to march upon Delhi. That request was acceded to by Lord Canning in person at a parade of the regiment on the 28th of May. Arrangements would be made, said his Lordship, to enable the loyal 70th to march for the northwest in four or five days.

SATURDAY, June 13.

By the Calcutta papers of the 3d, we learn that the mutiny at Lucknow was not so bloodless as I had believed. The revolted soldiery were attacked by Sir Henry Lawrence (with, I suppose, the 32d Queen's and artillery,) and driven out of the cantonment with some loss. Brigadier Handscomb is reported killed. Besides these regular troops, 300 of the Oude Irregular Cavalry are said to have mutinied. To which of three regiments they belonged does not appear. They are said to have killed Capt. Hayes, their commanding officer, but that officer was Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. However, be they who they may, it seems clear that they have mutinied and made for Delhi, avoiding the volunteer horse from Agra, who were after them.

FEROZEPORE AND LAHORE.

Retracing our steps to the northwest, we find that mutiny, desertion, or dismissal has greatly thinned the imposing army of the Punjab. When I closed my last letter we had just heard of the determination to form a flying column at Jhelum under General Reed. It was rumored that disaffection was rife both at Ferozepore and at Lahore. These reports soon received confirmation. The 45th and 57th Regiments mutinied at Ferozepore on the 13th of May. But Her Majesty's 61st, aided by the 10th Light Cavalry, which remained staunch, inflicted severe loss upon them, and on the following day the mutineers gave in and were quietly disarmed. At Meean Meer, the camp of Lahore, the three native infantry regiments of the garrison, the 16th, 26th and 49th, were disarmed on the 13th by Brigadier Corbett, with the 81st Foot and the powerful force of Artillery, horse and foot. At Peshawur, on the 22d, three more infantry regiments, the 24th, 27th and 51st, and the 5th Light Cavalry were deprived of their arms. A Subahdar-Major of the 51st was hanged in presence of all the troops. At Murdan the 55th, or the greater portion of the regiment, deserted their colors. Their colonel, Spottiswoode, committed suicide. A party of Europeans and irregulars from Peshawur attacked them, killed or captured 200, and drove the remainder to seek safety by hasty flight into the Swat Valley in their rear, the entrance to which is now carefully guarded against a possible attack by the tribes. Six men of the corps had already been shot at Peshawur, together with a native officer of the 10th Irregulars, and the prisoners, 150 in number, were to be tried as soon as they were brought into the station. At the latest dates the whole of the Punjab was perfectly tranquil.

RAJPOOTANA.

A glance at Rajpootana and I shall have completed the tale of mutineers that, if my computation is correct, have cost the Bengal army the whole or the greater part of 28 regiments of foot, of four of horse, two companies of artillery, each with a field battery, and of the corps of Sappers and Miners. The stations of Nusseerabad, near Ajmere, and Neemuch, usually garrisoned from Bombay, were at the beginning of the year drained of the infantry and guns of the army of that presidency by the pressure of the Persian war. There remained the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers) cantoned at Nusseerabad, but that station received for infantry the 15th Bengal Native Infantry from Meerut, and the 30th from Agra; and for artillery a Bengal native company, the 2d of the 7th Battalion. To Neemuch there came the 72d Native Infantry and a native troop of Horse Artillery (4th of 1st Battalion,) both from Agra; and a wing of the 1st (Bengal) Light Cavalry from Mhow. The Bengal troops at Nusseerabad, who had long been wavering, broke out into open mutiny on the evening of the 28th of May. The Bombay Lancers were weakened by detachments, and drew less than 250 sabres, but "faithful found among the faithless, faithful only they," they charged again and again the overwhelming numbers of the mutineers in the hope of capturing their guns. But, as may be supposed, their loyalty and courage were not rewarded by success, and they were forced to draw off, with the loss among their officers of Captain Spottiswoode and Cornet Newberry killed, and Captain Hardy and Lieutenant F. Loch wounded. Their Colonel, Penny, died the following night from the effects of a fall from his horse. The regiments escorting the officers and families of the revolted regiments retired towards Ajmere; but, the mutineers moving off towards Delhi (which they did with colors flying and drums beating,) and the arsenal of Ajmere being thus out of danger, they joined the camp of Colonel Dixon, of the Mhairwarrah Battalion, at Bewar. The contingents of Kotah and Joudpore are protecting the district and a Bombay force from Deesa, formed from the Queen's 83d, the 12th Native Infantry, a squadron of the 2d Cavalry, and some artillery, are moving up in support.

NEEMUCH.

Of what has been happening meanwhile at Neemuch, we know but little with certainty. But that the 72d had mutinied seems to be beyond a doubt. I trust to be able to assure you that the rumors of a wholesale European massacre at the station are untrue. A Bombay column has been formed, and part is already on its way to the spot from Poonah. It consists of a field battery from Ahmednuggur, the 3d troop of Horse Artillery from Kurrachee; two squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons; the 25th and 19th Native Infantry; and the company of Madras Sappers lately brought back from Persia. The force is under the command of Major-General Woodburn, C. B. Sir Henry Somerset, who has succeeded as senior Lieutenant-General to the command of the army of India, remains at Poonah, awaiting the orders of the supreme Government.

SATURDAY, June 13, 1857.

According to a letter from the neighborhood of Neemuch, published in the Bombay Times, all the officers of the mutinied 72d, with their wives and children, are safe; while the four officers of the wing of the 1st Cavalry and two of the Artillery have fallen. Another account states that Colonel Lawrence, the political agent, effected his escape, as also the Superintendent of Neemuch, whose name I do not know. The troopers of the cavalry appear to have been foremost in the mutiny. Every house in the station has been destroyed.

MONDAY, June 15, 1857.

The following officers are known to be saved, according to a telegraphic message sent to Agra from the Resident at Indore:

All the officers of the 72d, with their families.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Walker and child, Lieutenant Barnes, Dr. Clark.

Seventh Gwalior Infantry.—Captain M'Donald, Lieutenant Rose, Lieutenant Gurdon.

First Cavalry—Captain Sir J. Hill, Lieutenant Elliot, Lieutenant Stapleton, Quartermaster M. Serjeant and family.

Other officers—Captain Lloyd (Lawrie?,) Lieutenant Davenport, 21st Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant Ritchie, and Dr. Cotes.

Dr. and Mrs. Hockin, at Jewud; also, Mrs. Buston and family, Sergeant Brahyon, wife and family, and Mr. Williams, at Jadrea.

At Hissar and Hansi, two stations to the northwest (northwest of Delhi,) the troops, consisting of the Hurreeanah Battalion and the 4th Irregular Cavalry, are said to have mutinied. A general massacre is asserted to have taken place, but we may hope the report will turn out to be groundless like the similar one at Neemuch.

The Latest.

BOMBAY, Monday, July 15.

The mail has been kept open till this hour, and is now about to close. No further news from Delhi. General Reed was expected from Peshawur about the 9th, to take the command from Sir H. Barnard. Sir Patrick Grant has left Madras to succeed General Anson in the command of the Bengal army only.

The Bombay *Times* has published a telegraphic message from Madras, to the effect that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Erin*, which left this port with the China mail on the 1st inst., ran ashore on the coast of Ceylon between Galle and Colombo, soon after midnight of the 6th, and became a total wreck. The passengers were saved and the mails and specie. The cargo, consisting mainly of opium, and worth £180,000, was destroyed.

The disturbed state of the Northwest Provinces has seriously affected the Bombay money market. A feeling of uneasiness, almost amounting to panic, has seized the native capitalists, both here and at other places, such as the rich city of Ahmedabad. Very large sums have been withdrawn from the banks, and hoarding must be going on to a great extent. Government securities may be said to have been almost unsaleable. The Four per Cents. were down as low as 81½; the Five per Cents. could not be sold at 98½; to-day's quotations are 83½ and 99½ respectively, which, all things considered, are very high. The Bank of Bombay has twice, within the last fortnight, raised its rate of discount, each time 1 per cent., and it now stands at 9 per cent. Exchange on London, 2s. 2⅛d.

EXTENT OF THE REBELLION.

Agra (June 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is needless to try the patience of your readers by mentioning each station separately, since everywhere it is the same throughout the Bengal Presidency; the spirit of insubordination and mutiny among the native troops and of rebellion among the native inhabitants are the prevailing features of the times. At Futteyghur, Etawah, Dinapore, Setapore, Lucknow (where the 48th Native Infantry, a portion of the 71st Native Infantry, and some of the 13th Native Infantry, with two troops of the 7th Cavalry, have openly mutinied and gone towards Setapore),—at Lahore, in Oude, it is the same, even in Gwalior or Gwaliah, and Seepra, between this and Indore, the same pernicious spirit has been evinced. Where you read in the *Mofussilite* that "all is quiet," &c., understand it to mean that the native troops there have not yet risen in open mutiny; that the discontented portion of the inhabitants are not yet in open rebellion; that they are either too weak, or fancy themselves to be so, or that they are waiting for a more fitting time. Where you read of the "manifestation of loyalty" in any of the Bengal native regiments, cavalry or infantry, understand it to mean that one half of the regiments thus favorably mentioned only are really faithful; the other half are but acting a part, the better to find the Europeans off their guard when the proper time arrives, or, by warding off suspicion, have it the more in their power to aid their mutinous companions.

COMMENTS ON THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

From the London Times, July 12.

We have already said, and we repeat, that the last Indian news neither brings fresh reasons for alarm nor affords any pretence for security. Nevertheless there is much gravity in the intelligence that the Commander-in-Chief has succumbed to the fatigues of a march which at this season of the year was said to be all but impossible; that the army which was to have arrived before Delhi about the 20th of May was only occupying the surrounding heights, after a serious engagement, on the 8th of June; that there were still daily defections of whole regiments, besides incessant desertion, all over the Bengal Presidency; that even at Lucknow, under the able hand of Sir Henry Lawrence, the cry was "To Delhi;" that the telegraphic communication between Delhi, Agra, and Calcutta had been cut off; and that the losses, by mutiny and all causes were computed at 28,000. With such intelligence known to have been received, with more suspected, and with the announcement that the new Commander-in-Chief selected by the Governor-General was to be superseded by another already on his way, it certainly was to be expected that in one or both of the Houses some explanation would have been made as to the measures determined on. A Cabinet attended by the Duke of Cambridge and the Chairman of the East India Company must have produced some very definite results, and it would have been better than the most favorable intelligence to know that we were taking a course morally certain to secure our Indian Empire. Yet, strange to say, the conversation in the Lords last night was left chiefly in the hands of Lord Ellenborough and Lord Melville, Lord Granville, like Lord Palmerston in the other House, almost confining himself to some general dissuasives against unnecessary alarm. This reserve is all the less satisfactory when one is made painfully aware by the statements of Lord Ellenborough and Lord Melville, that there has been a great deal too much reserve already on Indian affairs. The people who have buried their heads in the sand, and then said there was no danger, are not European observers, but Indian actors. Officers fresh from Indian service and Indian command, now tell us that the whole Bengal army has long been in a state of chronic revolt; that the high caste gentlemen who compose it are too important personages to do work and to obey, except when it pleases them; that the Bengal Presidency has been denuded of European troops to a dangerous extent, and that for its present safety there is required as large a force of European infantry, cavalry, and even artillery, as we can possibly collect there from England, from the other Presidencies, and even from China. When men of such means of arriving at a just opinion of the crisis tell us all this, we can only wonder that they have not told us more before, and that Government declines, on account of a politic reserve, to tell us what it is doing.

The silence of those who might have said much to reassure the public gives stronger relief to the volunteer counsels of the eloquent Ex-Governor-General and another peer, hitherto more remarkable for his abstinence from debate. In these speeches we have a very forcible outline of the evils to be cured and the measures to be adopted, and should Ministers neglect the warning, it will live to convict them. Lord Ellenborough has not overrated the additional force which may be found necessary for the suppression of the revolt; for the same Indian authorities who at the first outbreak estimated their wants at 10,000 Europeans now ask for twice that number. As he shows, we have to provide not only for the actual safety, but also for the sense of perfect security at Calcutta, the head-quarters of Government, of commerce, and finance. We have to provide a force sufficient to operate against the insurgents wherever they may be, and whatever strength they may muster. Besides these first two necessities there must be a strong European reserve at the two bases of operations—at Allahabad, and on the side of the Punjab, the latter of which requires all its present European forces for its own defence. Further, there are the communications to be kept up, or rather restored; and, no doubt, many stations in the Northwestern provinces are now in extreme danger, and call for succor. Such, as Lord Ellenborough states, are the requirements to be met, and that immediately. Native India must learn from our measures on this occasion that, though our army there be small, and we ourselves distant, yet by energy and unbounded resources, by our naval and mechanical superiority, we can present ourselves anywhere on the whole peninsula in number equal to the occasion in the course of half a year, and that the best planned and most successful rebellion will not be allowed that period to consolidate itself, to collect materials, and organize defence. Lord Ellenborough gives us to the 1st of November for the arrival of adequate reinforcements at Calcutta, and supposes them at the scene of action by the beginning of the new year. Considering the reverses that may be sustained, and the horrors that may be committed between this and next New-Year's Day, we do not wonder that some members in the other House look with a wistful eye at the vast fleet of war-steamers now idling in our harbors. Where are those wondrous processions that marched through the waters at Spithead before the late war, and after its conclusion? Were those holiday creations? Were they the painted giants carried about in old pageantries? If those vast hulks are so swift, so manageable, and so capacious, could not some of them be employed to convey troops to India somewhat faster, if only by two or three weeks, than mercantile transports? Arrived there, instead of being sent back immediately, as having discharged their errand, they might be useful in defending Calcutta, or contributing to that sense of security which is no small element of actual power. If these costly fabrics, still increasing and multiplying, are of any use, if they can take troops to India, as well as they brought them from the Crimea, surely the repugnance of naval officers to do transport duty is not to be set against the possession of a great empire and the due discharge of an immense national responsibility. What are our ships, officers and men good for, if not for the salvation of India?

We shall not be supposed to accept without discrimination all the suggestions offered by Lord Ellenborough with his usual generosity of sentiment and fertility of ideas. Considering the inexpediency of keeping in our hands the principal arm of the service, and the predilection for artillery always shown by the natives, most people will think this a time for adding some batteries of that force to Her Majesty's army in the East. Happily we are in a condition to send them. It is another question whether we can send several thousand horses to India, or whether it will be at all necessary to do so. Lord Ellenborough's observations on the two Commanders-in-Chief will be read with more interest and agreement. No doubt, just now, when so large an addition is made to Her Majesty's regiments in India, or rather when a Royal Army of no inconsiderable amount is sent out for a particular crisis, it would seem a strong measure to give the command in chief to a "General of Sepoys." Yet the public opinion, not only of India, but of this country, points to Sir Patrick Grant as just the man for the occasion, and possessed of the very experience, temper, and other qualities for dealing with the native soldiers. It certainly seems much to be regretted that any mere etiquette or other formality should make it necessary to supersede him, perhaps at the moment of success, or while carrying out plans of which he alone is fully master. Sir Colin Campbell, though a brave and good soldier, and without a superior in command of a brigade, has never yet had even the opportunities of showing those powers of combination necessary for the suppression of a wide-spread mutiny—perhaps for the reconquest of an immense empire. Here, then, we want qualities which we seem to be throwing away. Lord Ellenborough therefore advises, with no small weight of authority, that Sir Patrick Grant be made an extraordinary member of the Council, and so qualified to offer the Governor-General that advice on military affairs which just now no other member of the Council is so competent to give. It is to be hoped, indeed, that ere the arrival of Sir Colin the mutiny will have been stifled, crushed, and stamped out in the city of Delhi, which the mutineers themselves have chosen for the decision of their cause. But even then there is much to be done. The Bengal Native Army has to be reconstructed with more regard to the political relations of the European and Hindoo, and Sir Patrick Grant is a man peculiarly fitted to meet the difficulties of this delicate task.

DEPARTURE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

Paris (July 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Paris evening papers announce the arrival here of General Sir Colin Campbell, on his way to Marseilles, to embark there on board the *Vectis* for India, where he has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. It is added that Sir Colin is accompanied by several officers of rank, together with the Commissary-General of the Indian Army.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

PRIVATEERING.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, July 13.

Mr. Lindsay moved an address for copies of Mr. Marcy's letter to the French Government, in answer to the communication of the resolution of the Paris Conference upon the subject of privateering; and of any other papers or correspondence that may have passed between the British Government and other Powers upon the same subject, supporting his motion by an argument in which he discussed the question of the rights of neutrals in time of war.

Lord Palmerston said in point of fact Her Majesty's Government were not officially in possession of the letter of Mr. Marcy to the French Government, and were therefore not in a position to lay it before Parliament. That, however, was a mere technical objection. He apprehended that what his honorable friend (Mr. Lindsay) meant was that there should be laid before Parliament any correspondence that had passed between the British Government and the French Government on the subject in question. Now, what happened was this. The resolutions of the Paris Congress were communicated by the parties to those resolutions to all the other maritime States, and among others to the United States of America. The Government of the United States thereupon sent an answer to the French Government exactly in the terms stated by his honorable friend—that was to say, they were willing to agree to the proposition in reference to privateering, provided private property at sea were no longer to be subject to capture. That was the communication made by the last Government of the United States, and the subject was one which required the gravest consideration on the part of the British Government, because, whatever might be the opinions which any gentleman might entertain on this question at the first blush of it, no one could fail to see, on reflection, that all our great commercial, maritime, and naval interests were involved in it, and that no answer could be given to such a communication without a careful and prolonged deliberation. In the meantime there was a change in the Government of the United States, and before any answer could be sent to that communication by the British Government the new President came into office, and an intimation was made by the Government of the United States to Her Majesty's Government to the effect that they would not expect any answer to the communication in question, and that, in point of fact, they desired the matter to be considered as suspended. Under these circumstances he trusted his honorable friend would see that it would not be desirable to lay before Parliament the communication made by the last Government of the United States of the views they entertained of the question now under the consideration of the House. [Hear, hear.] At all events, in that state of things he (Lord Palmerston) should certainly not think it necessary to enter into an examination of the reasons for and against the proposition made by the Government of the United States. But there was one topic to which his honorable friend had adverted, and in reference to which he must make one remark. There was no very decided rule in regard to the practice pursued on land during war with regard to the treatment of the property of private individuals in a hostile country. That practice had varied very much from time to time, and in different countries. It was very difficult, in fact, to establish any rule in regard to the mode of dealing with private property on shore under such circumstances which would not apply at once to private property on the ocean. But that was a question which could not be discussed properly on a motion of this kind (hear, hear,) and he trusted, after the explanation he had given, his honorable friend would not press his motion for documents of part of which Her Majesty's Government were not officially in possession, and the remaining part of which, for the reason he had assigned, they did not deem it expedient to give. [Hear, hear.]

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Charles Buxton moved an address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to employ all the means in her power in order to put down the African slave-trade, and to obtain the execution of the treaties made for that purpose with other Powers. He desired, he said, not to embarrass the Government, but to strengthen their hands. He urged the increase of the Cuban slave-trade and its horrors; on the other hand, he dwelt upon the near prospect of a supply of cotton from Africa, which nothing could facilitate more than the suppression of the slave-trade, the tolerance of which by Spain was in direct contravention of treaty engagements. He suggested whether, under the circumstances, we could not adopt the same course with Cuba as we had so successfully taken with Brazil. He discussed other expedients which had been proposed for the extinction of this detestable traffic, which occasioned a frightful waste of life in Africa itself, and which now existed only in Cuba.

The motion was supported by Mr. Newdegate.

Mr. Watkin attributed the extension of the slave-trade to the increased value of slave labor where it was required, and contended that England encouraged that trade by its large imports of slave raised cotton.

Lord Palmerston—I cordially agree to the address which my honorable friend has proposed. I am sure the House will do the Government the justice to believe that that address only embodies the feelings and wishes of the Government. No doubt, the adoption of that address by such an assembly as this will prove to the world how anxious England is for the completion of that work which so long engaged her attention. [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend has justly remarked that there is perhaps nothing more remarkable in the history of the world than the progress that has been made with respect to the question of the Slave-trade and Slavery, by the exertion of this country throughout, I may say, the whole of Europe. There was a time when the general prejudice of this country ran in favor not merely of the existence of Slavery, but of the Slave-trade. It was a few noble minded men who originally started that view of the matter which has since prevailed, and who by their unswerving exertions and the goodness of their cause won their way, first of all by procuring the abolition of the British Slave-trade, and next by enlisting the exertions of the British Government to procure from all other countries declarations and treaties for the abolition of the Slave trade generally, and ultimately crowned their efforts so far as concerned England by the abolition of Slavery itself in this country. That indeed would be a noble passage in the history of any country, and it would be truly mortifying if the exertions in this country to put an end to this abominable crime were defeated by the bad faith or a want of exertion on the part of a Government which has bound itself by solemn treaties to coöperate with us to the fullest extent in its suppression. My honorable friend has clearly pointed out some of the many advantages which have accrued to this country from the suppression of the Slave-trade. He has shown the great increase of the legitimate commerce that has prevailed in the intercourse between this country and the coast of Africa. He has pointed out the enormous increase in the importation of palm-oil and other articles, and he has touched upon the trade in that article of which we stand so much in need and the importation of which might be greatly increased by a little effort—I mean the article of cotton for our manufactures. When it is remembered that almost the whole population of Western Africa and the people far in the interior are clothed with articles made of cotton, it is manifest that the cotton plant must be well adapted to the soil and climate of that country. It is quite evident, also, that if pains were taken by the capitalists and merchants of England to obtain a supply of cotton from thence, Africa would in a short time become quite as prolific a source of supply as any other part of the globe. Therefore, regarding the matter merely in the light of the national interest, and divesting it of those higher considerations which have hitherto governed our conduct, the House will see that the suppression of the Slave-trade, which is a sine quâ non condition of the development of legitimate traffic in Africa, is well deserving the attention of this country. I regret that the Spanish Government have not been as alive as they ought to have been to the suppression of their Slave-trade. It is quite true they have forgotten too much the money payments we have made to secure their coöperation in that object. At the same time, we know that there are temptations in Cuba which it is very difficult for the Governor, or for any of the other officers there, to resist; and we also know that there has existed an apathy on the part of the mother country to fulfil the engagements he has undertaken. When the hon. gentleman, however, says that we ought to apply the same measures to Spain as to Brazil he must allow me to point out the difference between the two cases. Brazil had bound itself by a general agreement to put an end to the Slave trade; but it refused, when the former treaty expired, to enter into any new treaty which should establish detailed arrangements for executing the general engagement. In that state of things the Government of England acted towards Brazil as it had before done towards Portugal, under similar circumstances. A law was passed authorizing the capture of Brazilian slavers, and the adjudication upon those ships, not before a Brazilian Court, but before the Court of Admiralty of this country. But Spain has not refused to enter into treaty engagements. We have a treaty with her, by which all Spanish slavers captured by our vessels should be taken before mixed Courts of Commission. Therefore, as long as that treaty remains, unless we can show that there has been a deliberate and positive violation of its stipulations, we have not the same ground of proceeding in regard to Spain as we have towards Brazil. I can only say that I thank my honorable friend for having elicited from this House what I trust will be an unanimous vote in favor of the address which he has moved; and I beg to assure him and the House that no efforts shall be wanting, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to give full effect to his feelings and wishes.

The address was then agreed to.

An Indian War Threatened—Great Gathering of Indians at the Big Sioux.

From the St. Paul Daily Times, July 28.

The out-look on the frontier in the direction of the Sioux Agency, has for the past three weeks been very ominous, and a letter in the *Pioneer* of yesterday confirms our apprehensions of a fight with the Indians of that neighborhood. The Superintendent—who, by-the-way, seems to be the most sensible of our Territorial officials—has made the decisive demand that the Sioux nation shall capture and surrender to the fort Inkpaduta's band of murderers, on the ground that the articles of treaty of '51 guaranteed perpetual peace and friendship between the contracting parties. The Sioux deny any responsibility in the matter, and totally refuse to accede to the demand. The Superintendent has given notice that all annuities will be withheld until the condition is complied with. Great disaffection exists, and one soldier walking on the river-side at dusk, has been stabbed by one of the Koteem band of warriors. It is feared that the wound is mortal. The assassin took refuge with the Sissetons. Major Sherman sent a detachment to demand his surrender, which was peremptorily refused, and only complied with after considerable threatening and parleying between the parties.

There are now, in the vicinity of Yellow Medicine, about 10,000 Indians, who are disaffected, if not positively hostile, consisting of Sissetons, Yanktons, Mahwakantons, Cut-heads, and others, besides large accessions from the plains, to resist which force there are only 200 troops, even if we garrison Fort Ridgely with citizen soldiery. The Indians are bold and defiant, having on the 17th completely surrounded the troops, and coolly invited them to fight. The soldiers of course declined to indulge in such sport, unless some overt act should make it necessary. The Lower Sioux maintain an attitude of indifference towards both parties in the approaching struggle.

The houses of our interesting correspondents—the Missionaries of "the Hazelwood Republic," Rev. Messrs. Riggs and Williamson—were guarded by friendly Indians. We shall expect a letter from one of them in a day or two. An express from the Agency dated the 18th, reports things more quiet, and that negotiations were on foot which might lead to a temporary peace. Nothing is certain, however, and the prospect for a speedy smoking of the calumet is anything but inviting.

Had not Floyd, the Democratic pet Secretary of War, withdrawn all the troops just at the moment when they were most wanted, the hostile Indians might be conquered in a forenoon; as it is, war and rapine may be scattered through the coming Winter, and the harmless pioneers of the border be perpetually menaced. If this result *should* accrue from the defenceless state of our Territory, they and we may thank a "Democratic" Administration, who think it more glory to "subdue" the Free-State men of Lawrence than to protect the frontier settlers against the tomahawk!

Correspondence of the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat.

SIOUX AGENCY, M. T., Friday, July 17, 1857.

Our relations with the Sioux Indians have never worn such an ominous aspect as at this moment. Step by step have the negotiations assumed a belligerent character, until now, there is no alternative but fight. The Superintendent has taken the decisive ground that the Sioux nation must aid in the capture and surrender of the murderer, Ink-pa-du-tah, and his party, to the civil authorities in view of the Article of the Treaty of 1851, which guarantees eternal peace and friendship between the contracting parties. At first the Indians appeared to regard the surrender or destruction of Ink-pa-du-tah as a matter of duty; next they would act in connection with the troops, and now they deny altogether the obligation to do anything in the matter. Thus stand the parties. The Superintendent acting under explicit instructions, with ample testimony that the Sissetons, at least a portion of the Mauwakanton Indians, sympathise with the Spirit Lake murderers, while they, on their part throw themselves upon treaty stipulations, as they interpret them, and ignore entirely the Ink-pa-du-tah party.

Yellow Medicine is now the great spot of interest. We left there day before yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Then all was quiet, the Superintendent awaiting the arrival of the Lower Sioux, who were going up there to hold a grand union council, and decide therein what they should do towards the capture of Ink-pa-du-tah. On our way here we met the Indians going up in considerable numbers, and they are still moving that way; their wives and children, with few exceptions, remain here.

Yesterday morning the rumor of the stabbing of a soldier by an Indian of the Coteau (Keposia) Band reached us. These are the circumstances: At dusk in the evening of Thursday, 15th inst., the soldier went to the river near the improvement for water, and, while quietly and unsuspectingly passing by an Indian, received a stab in the back. We have not learned the name of the wounded man. It was rumored that he was mortally wounded, but, by advice from there this morning, we learn that he still lives. The Indian sought protection at the Sisseton camp. Major Sherman sent an officer and guard to demand his surrender, which was not only peremptorily refused, but a large number of Indians paraded, and leveled their guns upon them. The officer was not supported strongly enough to insist upon his surrender. He reported to Major Sherman, who immediately put his battery in motion to fire upon them. The Indians sent a deputation, begging him to give them till morning, and they would then give him up the culprit. The lateness of the hour, and the desire, if possible, to avoid a collision, induced the Major to grant the time. Later advices say that the Indian was not given up at 4 o'clock A. M. this day.

There are now at Yellow Medicine some 185 men, Major Sherman with his battery, one company of the 10th Infantry, and Major Patten and Captain Sully, of the 2d Infantry, with their commands. Nothing could be more opportune than the arrival of the division of the 2d Infantry, four companies, under Colonel Abercrombie. We learn that the Colonel, awaiting an express, will, if necessary, proceed to Yellow Medicine with all the available force at his command, perhaps 100 men, and garrison the Fort with citizen soldiers.

The Indians now at Yellow Medicine number 5,000, at a low estimate. The treaty Indians at that agency count 4,550. We think 450 is rather a low estimate for the addition from the Plains. In addition, 900 lodges of Cutheads are reported to be at Lacquiparle, and on their way down. This would collect a force of 8,500; and with the Yanktons, who have just left for the Plains, 7,000 to 8,000. We have still some 2,500 Mauwakantons, or Lower Sioux; so we would have to count at least 10,000 Indians. In case of a war, we may or may not count all these as enemies. We are not disposed to place much reliance upon the only branch of the family from whom we could expect aid—that is the Lower Sioux. They are reported—those who went up—to be on this side of the Yellow Medicine River. All the other Indians, and our troops, are on the other side of the river. They won't mix with the others, and maintain now, if not an attitude of friendship to us, at least one of indifference in the pending struggle.

Here, then, are the figures, and you and the people of the Territory will see and judge what is best to be done. Should a war break out, of which there are too many chances, there will be 10,000 Indians—say 2,000 fighting men—against 200 troops, or ten to one. We do not wish to alarm, but would suggest that the possibility of an Indian war be considered, and that provision be made to meet it and close it up before Winter sets in.

Colonel Noble's party is encamped beyond the Sioux River—all well, and prepared to have a brush with the Indians, should it come. They met none on their way out.

The white families at Yellow Medicine have moved into the camp. The houses of Mr. Riggs and Dr. Williamson are guarded by friendly Indians.

Six o'clock P. M.—A soldier arrived express, and reports that the Indians were saucy as monkeys, and surrounded the troops and invited them to fight. They came up so close under the batteries that the guns would be useless against them. The Indian who stabbed the soldier had been given up.

Six o'clock P. M., 18th.—Express arrives and reports hostile demonstrations over. Ghow made a grand speech yesterday. The Sissetons will receive their annuity goods, no pay, and await the return of the Mish-wa-kan-tee and Wah-pe-ku-ta, who go after Ink-pa-du-tah. As the mail closes all looks quiet, but it may be the lull before the storm.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 29.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PRACTICE—ALTERATION OF A PROCESS—MOTION.

Judge Ingersoll came in town this morning to hold Court for the return of process. When the processes had been returned, Mr. Donohue, one of the counsel for the bark *Panchita*, libeled for being engaged in the slave-trade, said that the process against the bark was made returnable this morning, and they desired to have it returned, as they wished to take some proceedings in the matter. An officer was sent to the Marshal's Office about it. Mr. Thompson came into Court and said that the process was not returnable until next Tuesday, and he had given the usual advertisement for that day. Mr. Donohue said that the process had been altered then, for the entry in the Clerk's books was that it was returnable this morning. Mr. Thompson said that the day of the return had been changed in order to give the necessary time for advertising, which was not unusual. Mr. Donohue said it was irregular at any rate, and they must claim that the process be returned notwithstanding. The Marshal accordingly returned the process that he had attached the vessel and given notice for next Tuesday. Mr. Donohue then moved the Court to set aside the process, it appearing upon its face to have been materially altered by changing the day of its return, without any order of Court.

Mr. McKeon, for the United States, said the Court would hardly do that, as it would only be necessary to issue a new process.

Mr. Donohue said they would take the risk of that, and he did not think that if this process was set aside any other would be issued.

The matter was discussed for some time, but finally Judge Ingersoll said that process directing the Marshal to seize the property was in some Districts entirely distinct from the order to give notice and make his return, and that here although both were put into one yet he did not think that the alteration of the day of the return was ground for setting aside the whole process and discharging the property from arrest.

The matter accordingly lay over until next Tuesday.

The Conover Contempt Case.

Before Henry Hilton, Esq., Referee.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This case was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Referee's Chambers, Trinity Buildings. Six witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, Mr. Devlin, and four witnesses for the defendant, Mr. Conover. Mr. Brady reserved his right to call other witnesses for the plaintiff, when he could procure their attendance.

William Barnett, sworn, and examined by Mr. Brady—I am an officer attached to the Supreme Court; I was appointed three years ago last February; I was in the Court-room on July 18, when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant in the matter of Conover against Devlin; I was an officer appointed to keep order in the Court; when Judge Peabody had signed the search warrant he placed it at his left-hand side on the Bench; Mr. Brady then said that an injunction was granted by Judge Ingraham, in the Common Pleas, restraining Mr. Conover from any interference with the books of the Street Commissioner's Office; there was then a pause, and I saw Judge Peabody and Mr. Bertholf in conversation; Mr. Bertholf then took the paper from the desk, came round and handed it to Mr. D. D. Field; what he did with the paper I do not know; immediately after that Mr. Brewer passed out from within the bar, and was followed by Mr. Field, Jr.; Farrington, the constable, was outside the bar; the three, Brewer, Field and Farrington then left the Court; that is all I know about them at that time; before they went out of Court, Mr. Vultee, another gentleman, and Mr. Vanderpool had some conversation, which I did not hear; I heard Mr. Field say something about an injunction, and Mr. Peckham brought some books into Court; I saw young Mr. Field return into Court, after the first batch of books was brought in; I stood when the search-warrant was signed, on the east side of the Court room, outside the railing; in front of me inside the railing sat Mr. Brady; Mr. Brewer went out of Court through the gateway of that centre railing and Mr. Field, Jr., followed him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I am an American by adoption, and an Irishman by birth; I landed in this country in August, 1840; I talked with Mr. Brady this morning about my testimony; I talked with Mr. Bertholf about it; I am very sure that Mr. Brady had announced the injunction before Judge Peabody had delivered the warrant to Mr. Bertholf; I am sure that after the said announcement Judge Peabody and Mr. Bertholf talked together; I am sure that after this conversation Bertholf took the warrant and handed it to Mr. Field; Bertholf had about five yards to walk to reach Mr. Field; Mr. Field was standing; he had been standing some minutes; I believe he was making some remarks with respect to the injunction; it was before his remarks respecting the injunction that Bertholf gave him the warrant; Mr. Field was standing and Bertholf gave him the warrant, and after that he made the remarks about the injunction; when Mr. Brady had announced the injunction, Mr. Field, I believe, was standing; he was then addressing the bench, I believe, respecting the warrant; Mr. Brady in announcing the injunction, did not, that I recollect, interrupt Mr. Field while he was speaking about the warrant; I mean that Mr. Field, while speaking about the warrants, paused, and that during the pause Mr. Brady made the announcement; Mr. Field spoke about the injunction, when Mr. Brady proclaimed that it was granted, immediately Mr. Brady had so announced it.

Q.—Will you explain how it could happen that Mr. Brady should proclaim the injunction; that the Judge and Mr. Bertholf should then converse together; that the warrant should then be taken up by Mr. Bertholf, and given to Mr. Field, during his pause, while speaking about the warrant.

Objected to by Mr. Brady, as founded on false assumptions that certain facts had been stated by witness, which he had not stated, as supposed in the question.

Mr. Field said he would rather not discuss the question while the witness was under examination.

The Referee allowed the question.

Witness—I have no explanation to make about it; I do not know what Mr. Field first spoke about, after receiving the warrant; I do not know where Mr. Brewer sat at the table; he passed out of Court on the west side, and your son followed him; I saw Mr. Brewer and your son together on your right side; Mr. Field, senior, stood nearly in front of Judge Peabody, but a little more on his left; he did not sit at all, at that time, but afterwards; he did not sit, that I recollect, until he had finished speaking about the injunction; Mr. Noyes and Mr. Conover were at the table; they were both sitting, Mr. Noyes on Mr. Field's left, and Mr. Conover on the left of Mr. Noyes; Mr. Brady was between six and eight feet behind them; I was about four or six feet at the back of Mr. Brady, leaning on the railing, outside; at that time I knew Mr. Farrington by appearance, but not by name.

Direct examination resumed—When Mr. Brewer passed out of the Court room he went through the door that witnesses and jurors go in by,—not the door where the Judge goes in.

Witness desired to make an explanation respecting the conversation which Mr. Bertholf had with him on the subject of his testimony. Mr. Field objected to any conversation being stated.

Witness—I accidentally met Bertholf.

Mr. Brady—State all the conversation that took place between you and Bertholf in regard to your testimony, or knowledge as to the matter, about which you have been here this day interrogated.

Mr. Field again objected. Question allowed.

Witness—One of the officers of the Court told me that Bertholf was looking for me; I met Mr. Bertholf in the Park accidentally, and asked him if he wanted me; he replied yes; he wanted me to go to Judge Peabody's house with stationery; there was another gentleman with him, and they were talking about Bertholf's evidence, and some little difficulty that was likely to grow up between him and young Mr. Field; I told Bertholf that I had read his evidence that morning, and that it was perfectly correct all through; he replied, "Were you in Court at the time?" I told him I was; the conversation ended there.

James J. Delaney, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady:—I am a law student at the present time; I was in Court on the 18th July, when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant in the matter of Conover against Devlin; after the Judge had signed the warrant, the next event that I noticed was the service of a paper by Mr. Brady on Mr. Conover; this was at the same time that Mr. Bertholf took the warrant from the desk after signature, and while he was in the act of passing it to Mr. Field, senior; I heard Mr. Brady announce the service of the injunction; at the time of that announcement Mr. Marvin R. Brewer was sitting upon the right of Mr. Field, senior, a little in his rear; I noticed what became of the search warrant after I saw it in Bertholf's hands; I think that as Mr. Bertholf was in the act of handing it to Mr. Field, senior, the latter made a motion of his right arm, and turned it half around to the right, as if looking for some one; that Mr. Brewer had just returned into the Court room, and that the warrant was passed into his hands, and he immediately left

[illegible] at that time; I [illegible] when Mr. [illegible] Farrington [illegible] went out with Mr. Brewer [illegible] of the public door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I think there was an [illegible] between Mr. Bertholf and Mr. [illegible]; I did not know; I saw [illegible] from his seat and turn round, as if looking for some one, and seeing Mr. Brewer, handed it into his hands; I did not see Mr. Field take the warrant; I think, to the best of my knowledge, that he did not take it; I know young Mr. Field; I do not think he took the warrant; I am not quite certain of his whereabouts at that time; I think he was sitting on the right of Mr. Field, Sen., with his head down, as if engaged in writing; Mr. Brewer was standing up, in the act of taking a seat on the Senior Mr. Field's right; I think it more than probable that Mr. Field, Jr., was at the Senior Mr. Field's right; Mr. Brewer received the warrant direct from Mr. Bertholf, and immediately left the Court; at that time Mr. Field, Sen., was sitting; he addressed the Court on the subject of the injunction the moment Mr. Brady announced it; that address was made while Mr. Brewer was passing out of Court by the lower door; Mr. Field, Jr., did not leave the Court with Mr. Brewer or Mr. Farrington; I was sitting inside the railing on a line with Mr. Brady, somewhat to the right of Mr. Field and party, at the end of the long table lengthwise of the Court; I am not a student in any office particularly; I am studying by myself, but sometimes go to the office No. 30 Wall-street; I have been connected with a law office in Texas.

Direct examination resumed—At the time that Mr. Brady announced the service of the injunction, as I have said before, Mr. Brewer was in the act of passing out; Farrington joined Mr. Brewer as he was passing out through the railing.

Frederick W. Vultee, recalled—Mr. Vanderpoel and myself went for consultation into the Marine Court room, I believe; it is immediately in the rear of Judge Peabody's court-room, on the same side; when I saw Mr. Brewer and Mr. Farrington going down stairs, as I came out of that consulting room, they were on the platform of the second-story leading to the third, on the south side of the building; I observed Mr. Vanderpoel, Mr. Stern, and Mr. Carroll, in that building, outside the court-room.

To Mr. Field—I know Mr. Field, Jr.; I cannot say if he was with Brewer and Farrington; I did not see him; I saw Mr. O'Conor, either going in or coming out of the Court-room, at that moment; he stood on the threshold of the public door.

Francis Byrne, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—I am a counsellor-at-law; I was in the Court-room on July 18, when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant in the matter of Conover against Devlin; after he signed the warrant, Mr. Brady asked him if he had signed it; his Honor said he had; Mr. Brady then handed some papers to Mr. Conover, who was sitting beside Mr. Noyes, and announced that the injunction had been served; I cannot state where the search-warrant was when Mr. Brady handed the papers to Mr. Conover; my impression is that it was under the Judge's hand; I do not know where Mr. Merwin R. Brewer was when Mr. Brady made that announcement, but I had seen him shortly before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—Mr. Field addressed his Honor in respect to the injunction, after Mr. Brady had announced that an injunction had just been served, and I think while Mr. Conover was reading it; Mr. Conover held the paper in his hand, and then handed it to Mr. Noyes; I saw Mr. Brewer sitting on Mr. Dudley Field's right; I saw young Mr. Field sitting to the left of his father, and Mr. Conover next to young Mr. Field; Mr. Noyes entered and sat next to Mr. Field, Sen., young Mr. Field giving him his seat—an arrangement by which Mr. Conover got next to Mr. Noyes; I cannot say whether Mr. Brewer sat to the right of Mr. Field when Bertholf took the warrant from the Judge; I did not see any paper handed by the Judge, or taken by Bertholf, previous to Mr. Brady's remarks; I do not recollect if I saw Bertholf hand the warrant to anybody; I did not see Mr. Brewer receive it; I did not see Mr. Brewer go out of Court; I cannot say if Mr. Field, Jr., left the Court-room.

John McClusky, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—I reside at No. 89 Bayard-street; I have no business; I was in the Court-room when the Judge signed the search-warrant, on the 18th July, in the matter of Conover vs. Devlin. [The evidence of this witness was, in all material points, a recapitulation of the testimony of the former witnesses.]

Robert D. Holmes, examined by Mr. Brady—I am a counsellor at law; was in Court-room on July 18 when the search-warrant was signed; the next incident I noticed was that Judge Peabody, on my entering the room, had a paper which was spoken of by the Court and counsel as a warrant for the arrest of Devlin; the discussion was whether the warrant should be addressed to the sheriff or a constable, or to the sheriff alone; the witness was proceeding to detail the conversation that took place, when Mr. Brady objected.

Mr. Field objected to Mr. Brady's interference.

The Referee directed witness to confine himself to the leading incidents connected with the warrant.

The witness continued: The Court signed the warrant and handed it to Mr. Henry Bertholf, who stood at the Judge's left; Mr. Brewer, who arose, or had been standing, took the warrant, and, I think, consulted with Mr. Field; at that time Mr. Francis Byrne called my attention away from the proceedings, and I did not witness what became of the warrant; Mr. Brady then arose, and handed a paper to Mr. Conover, which he opened and commenced reading; Mr. Noyes was sitting at Mr. Conover's right, and Mr. Field at the right hand of Mr. Noyes; Mr. Noyes took the paper from Mr. Conover, and at that time, or shortly before, Mr. Brady arose and stated that he had just served upon Mr. Conover an injunction from the Common Pleas, issued by Judge Ingraham; there was quite an interregnum taken up with remarks of counsel on either side and the Court, when Mr. Conover arose and left the room, and Mr. Brady dispatched, at the suggestion of Mr. Sickles, a gentleman whom I do not know, except by sight, with a request to see what Conover was about doing; a few minutes after that, Mr. Farrington entered the Court-room, with his arms full of account books, apparently; I did not observe where Mr. Brewer was when Mr. Brady handed the papers to Mr. Conover; I did not see Brewer go out of Court; I knew Farrington by sight; I think Mr. Vultee was standing to the right of the Court, and between the side door of the Bench inside of the railings, when Mr. Brady handed the papers to Mr. Conover; I did not see the search-warrant, in Court, after it reached Mr. Brewer's hands; I saw it afterwards out of Court; I know young Mr. Field by sight; it may be possible that it was the warrant of arrest which I saw Mr. Brewer receive, and that the second paper that was received by young Mr. Field—I think that is correct; I did not see young Mr. Field go out of Court; I afterwards saw him come in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I procured from Mr. Brady an opinion respecting the right of the Mayor to suspend, before any of these proceedings took place.

Q.—Who requested you to procure it? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—To whom did you give it? A.—To Mr. Turner, the Deputy Street Commissioner.

Q.—Will you now state who requested you to procure it? A.—I decline answering the question.

Q.—Did you see Bertholf deliver the warrant to anybody? A.—My best recollection is that he delivered it to Brewer or the younger Mr. Field; Mr. Bertholf was on the raised platform, to the left of the Judge, and my impression as to Mr. Field, Jr., is, that he either came to the side of the room at which Mr. Bertholf was, or had been there; I think Mr. Field, Sr., did not receive the warrant from Mr. Bertholf, though I am not certain; I feel confident that there was some person between Mr. Field, Sr., and Mr. Bertholf, who received it; whether Brewer or young Mr. Field I can't say; my impression is that Bertholf, in delivering the warrant, descended a step from the raised platform, changed hands with it, and handed it with the left hand, without entirely leaving the platform; I think the person who received it was standing; I do not think he stepped forward between the tables to receive it; I saw two different persons bringing loads of books into Court, but I cannot state the order of their coming in; Mr. Farrington, while bringing in the last load, had a paper in his mouth, which he said was an injunction; from the way he spoke I judged he had no other mode of carrying it but in his mouth; I believe Mr. Vultee was in Court when the injunction was announced; I think Mr. Brewer was in conversation with him.

Mr. Brady here stated that he had no other witness to call at present, but did not wish to close the cause for the plaintiff.

Mr. Field urged that Mr. Brady should go on and exhaust his proof, but the Referee decided that he was not compelled to do so, whereupon Mr. Field called Mr. Fuller, as a witness for the defence.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

William J. Fuller sworn and examined by Mr. Field—I am a counsellor at law; I was present on the 18th of July, in the Supreme Court Room, from the time Judge Peabody took his seat upon the bench, until Constable Farrington brought in the last load of books; I have made an affidavit in this matter, which has been read before the Judge; when James T. Brady announced the injunction, Mr. Merwin R. Brewer was not in the Court room; I am positive that he was not in Court at that time; the search-warrant had been delivered by Mr. Bertholf to Mr. Merwin R. Brewer, who had taken it with him out of Court; I was the length of the table in front of the Judge from Mr. Brewer when Bertholf gave him the search warrant; the diagram shown to me is that of the Court room as it then was; it was made by the principal artist of Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, Mr. Berghaus, under my direction; it is mathematically exact. (The witness referring to the diagram, indicated the positions of the various counsel and other parties, at the moment Bertholf handed the warrant to Mr. Brewer.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—My connection with the case of Conover against Devlin has been none other than that I am in Mr. Field's office; I attended in Court, on the 18th of July, at Mr. Field's request; he desired me to serve the supersedeas on Judge Peabody, before he entered the Court that day, at 12 o'clock, and I then stayed in Court to the end of the proceedings merely out of curiosity; I had no special design to observe what might happen in that room on that day; I expected something was to take place—I did not know what; I observed Mr. Brady around, in whispered colloquies with individuals whom I did not know, seemingly sending them in different directions; I expected a drive of some kind, but I could not imagine what; I first learned from Mr. Brady that an injunction had been issued out of the Common Pleas against Conover; I saw Mr. Brewer approach Mr. Brady just after the signing of the warrant of arrest; I did not hear him ask Mr. Brady a question about the injunction; I was not near enough to have heard him, unless he had spoken in a loud voice; I do not know if Mr. Brewer was deputed for any particular duty in the matter on that day; I was not cognizant of an arrangement between David Dudley Field, Mr. Conover, Constable Farrington, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Pollock, or either of them, in reference to any injunction that might be served; Bertholf handed the search-warrant to Mr. Brewer; my impression is that he also handed to Mr. Brewer the warrant of arrest; Mr. Brewer handed the warrant of arrest to Mr. Pollock, who left the Court-room with it; my impression is that Mr. Brewer rose to receive the warrant; Pollock left the Court by the main entrance; I did not see him return into Court; I did not see him when Bertholf handed the search-warrant to Brewer; I did not see Frederic L. Vultee enter the Court room on that day; I did not, to my knowledge, see him at any time during that day; I did not see Aaron J. Vanderpoel in the Court-room that day; I saw Charles O'Conor there, some little time before the signing of the warrants; I did not see him when the search warrant was signed; he came into the Court-room and left it; I do not know whether he returned to it; I did not see him leave the Court room; I think I saw him move towards the main door in the iron railing; I saw the Judge sign the search-warrant; he handed it to Mr. Bertholf; at the moment he handed it to Mr. Bertholf, I did not notice where Constable Farrington was—I did not, indeed, know Mr. Farrington; I did not know that either he or any other Constable was to be in attendance there to receive this search warrant; I did not know, at 12 o'clock on July 18, that the search warrant had been altered from the original draft, so as to include in its address a Constable; when the search warrant passed out of Bertholf's hands, David D. Field was sitting, I think, though on that point I am not quite clear; I saw young Mr. Field leave his seat. (The witness again, referring to the diagram, pointed out the position of the parties, and the spot to which young Mr. Field went.) He left his seat when the scene was so intensely dramatic, when there was silence in the Court, just about the time of the signing of the search warrant; when he returned to his seat, I did not hear him speak to Mr. Conover.

Thomas H. Wood was the next witness examined. His testimony was mainly corroborative of that of Mr. Fuller.

Charles C. Herbert was also examined for the defence. His testimony was to the same effect.

Jesse Mitchell, City Councillor, was examined by Mr. Field. He was in Court on July 18, and did not hear M. Brady announce the injunction; saw the search-warrant delivered by Bertholf to Merwin R. Brewer, who went out of Court, accompanied by witness. His testimony was also corroborative of that of the two preceding witnesses. He was positive that Mr. Brady did not announce the injunction to the Judge, before Mr. Brewer left the Court room with the search-warrant.

Adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves: In market to-day.	Beeves: Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2800	2846	23	4(?)5	784	1611
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	122	24	36	5685	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	87	51	147	4583	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	72	124	96	......	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	400	......	......	......	......
Total for week	......	3327	222	684	11002	1611
Last week	3047	3058	220	774	11294	480

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ... 3,848

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1780	......	......	......	843
Hudson River Railroad	300	......	......	......	197
Hudson River Boats	666	......	......	......	571
Harlem Railroad	......	23	405	784	......
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	......	......	......	......	......
Elizabethtown Boats	......	......	......	......	......

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, *during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:*

Cattle	2120	Hogs	1788
Sheep	3613	Horses	16
Calves	239		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	486	Massachusetts	—
New-York	394	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1014	Texas	—
Kentucky	109	Connecticut	—
Indiana	673	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	none
First quality	11½c.@12c.	11¾c.@12c.
Medium quality	10c. @11c.	10¾c.@11c.
Poor quality	9¼c.@ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
General selling prices	9½c.@10½c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales	9¾c.@10c.	10¼c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The market at Forty-fourth-street was abundantly supplied with Beeves to-day. In addition to 2,846 fresh cattle received during the week, there were some 150 head remaining from last week's sales, making the real supply 3,000 head. The footings at all the markets give 3,327 fresh cattle, against 3,058 for the previous week. This is about enough for the *meat-eating* season, and are far more than are wanted now while fruit and vegetables are abundant, while the consumers are materially lessened during this month.... The butchers have bought pretty freely during the week, both from last week's supplies and at Bergen, where the sales have reached about 400 since last Wednesday. They have also made considerable purchases from the lower City markets. Under these circumstances it soon became evident that they could have their own way at Forty-fourth-street, this morning. After a few early sales of the best animals, at last week's rates, prices fell off, and the market dragged throughout the day, leaving off at a manifest decline, though taking the entire day's transactions we put the average decline at ¼c.@½c.... The general quality of the cattle was rather poor—common grades being largely in the majority, with many animals not good enough for judicious graziers.... very fine cattle brought over 11½c. ℔ lb. net; the greater portion ranged at 9c.@10c., and many poor lots lower still. Several droves of various grades were withdrawn, after trying the market, and taken out to pasture to wait a better chance of sale. When we left the market late in the afternoon, there were several hundred cattle scattered about the yards, and we judged that 300 to 400 would remain unsold at night.... We should have been still farther overstocked but for the free purchases of eastern buyers, who bought 800 to 1,000 at Albany during the week.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
62	Ohio	J. C. Campbell	Mead & Holcomb.
58	Ohio	Purchase, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
68	Illinois	Capt. W. J. Hutchinson	J. C. Hoag.
90	Illinois	J. Trotter	C. Hurd.
80	Ohio	C. Bartram	C. Bartram.
95	Ohio	Wm. T. Taylor	T. White & Son.
18	Ohio	T. Wheeler	E. Smith.
18	N. York	S. Robbins	E. Smith.
54	Indiana	J. Hussey	Beach & Bray.
125	Illinois	Alexander & Wright	Uhry & Murray.
66	Ohio	C. Beeman	E. H. Shepherd.
89	Indiana	Sours & Richardson	Tedd & Wheeler.
61	Indiana	J. Hamilton	C. G. Tedd.
17	Ohio	E. H. Shepherd	Owner.
34	Indiana	Wm. Tway	Owner.
51	Kentucky	C. J. Conner	Bangster & Seigle.
..	Ohio	W. Snyder	D. Barnes.
..	Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	Indiana	[illegible] Saundry	Valentine & Martin.
..	Indiana	J. Bailey	Mead & Holcomb.
107	Illinois	Alexander & Conkle	T. A. Morris.
180	Indiana	O. Hampton	Wm. H. Harris.
..	Indiana	Holloway & Lott	Geo. Ayrault.
..	Indiana	Thos. Lott	Geo. Ayrault.
104	Illinois	McBeth & Lackey	Wells & Doms.
105	Indiana	Ragan & Ballard	Miller, Haring & Co.
..	N. York	Wm. Hayden	D. Barnes.
125	Illinois	Westheimer & Bro.	Owners.
114	Illinois	A. W. C. Norton	W. H. Harris.
..	Indiana	N. Weeks	Vail & Carey.
60	Ohio	S. M. Johnston	Geo. Toffey.
..	N. Y.	George Sage	Owner.
..	N. Y.	E. Phillips & Co.	Owners.
..	Ky.	R. Bloom	Owner.
..	Ky.	H. Eckstein	Owner.
..	N. Y.	George Toffey	Owner.
..	Illinois	Heath & Draper	J. Budlong.
..	N. Y.	B. D. Welling	Owner.
17	N. Y.	E. Felt	Owner.
17	N. Y.	D. Bush	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

J. C. CAMPBELL contributed 62 Illinois cattle fed during the present season in Ohio, by P. HURD, of Marion county. They were a good lot, averaging at home 1464 lbs. gross. MEAD & HOLCOMB sold them at 10½c.@11½c. A few of the choice brought 12c.

PURCHASE, HURD & CO., sold on their own account 58 fair Ohio steers at about 10½c. on 675 lbs.

Capt. WM. J. HUTCHINSON, of Henderson county, Ill., brought on 68 common grass cattle, weighing at home 1318 lbs., which J. C. HOAG sold at 9c.@10½c.

J. TROTTER had 90 medium to fair Illinois cattle which C. HURD worked off at 9½c.@10½c.,—a few at 11c. Rated at 650 lbs. net.

E. SMITH sold 18 fair Ohio steers for T. WHEELER, at 9c.@10½c., and 18 New-York oxen for S. ROBBINS, at near 10c.

BEACH & BRAY were selling for J. HUSSEY, 54 light Indiana steers of scarcely medium quality, at 8½c.@10½c. They sold at Bergen 44 Ohio steers for W. MCBETH, at 9c.@10½c. They report the prices over the river better than here to-day.

C. BARTRAM had 80 head of fine cattle, originally from Kentucky, but last fed by R. FLORENCE, in Madison County, Ohio. These ranked among the best cattle in the yards to-day and found early purchasers at 11c.@11½c., and a few at 12c. B. BARTRAM, salesman, estimated weight 750 lbs.

W. T. TAYLOR contributed 95 Ohio bullocks with frame enough to weigh 800 lbs., but from lack of *filling in*, were rated by sellers, T. WHITE & SON, at 650 lbs. They were slow at 10c.@11c.

WM. H. HARRIS was selling MCPHERSON'S cattle at 10c.@10½c. They were fair to good Ohio steers, of 750 lbs. net weight. The same party sold 114 light Illinois steers, for A. C. W. NORTON. These were sold yesterday, and reported to us as "scalawags," bringing less than $58 on 580 lbs. net weight.

WESTHAIMER & BROTHER were selling on their own account, 125 medium Illinois cattle, estimated 675 lbs. net, at 9c.@10½c. They went off slowly, and the owners wished them back in Illinois before getting through with them.

HEATH & DRESSER contributed 48 very common Illinois Steers, which I. BUDLONG managed to get off at less than 9c. Rated 600 lbs.

TEDD & WHEELER sold 89 good Indiana Cattle for SOURS & RICHARDSON, at 11c.@12c. These were among the favorite droves, and were sought after by such butchers as I. ANDERSON and J. HARRIS, the former taking 7 at $96, or 11c. seller and 11½c. buyer's estimate; and the latter 24 at $97@$100 each, or about 12c. ℔ lb. The drove was rated 775 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

No variations in price have taken place during the week, and receipts continue much the same from week to week.

The market continues dull, sellers reporting cows higher in the country than they are here.

ALLERTON reports 23 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$60 for extras. Very few cows are sent in at this season, but there are quite enough for the market demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 24 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Trade dull, with a light demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 51 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Small stock, and going slowly.

O'BRIEN reports 120 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$70. Market overstocked and sales dull. Prices are unchanged.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sales are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts are declining, but with a diminished demand for veal, the markets are fully supplied, and former prices no more than maintained.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 450 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. *Very few 7c. Sales are dull at these prices*, and the lighter arrivals are quite sufficient for the demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 36 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb. The supply is equal to the present light demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 147 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb, live weight. Good supply and selling well.

O'BRIEN reports 96 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6½c. A few extras at 7c. The market is fully supplied, and dulness still continues.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one half the live weight.

Our footings show a falling off in receipts of about 300 for the week, but the supply is sufficiently large, and we quote a little decline on old Sheep. Farmers having good grazing lands will find the present a favorable opportunity to stock their farms with thin store sheep, at about $3 ℔ head.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 784 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Sales are dull, at a decline of near 50c. ℔ head on Sheep. Lambs sell nearly as well as last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,685 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at $3@$5 each, or 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@14c. for Lambs. A few extra Sheep brought 11c.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,583 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ℔ head. Good supply, with ready sales.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of

100 Sheep	$328 75	100 Lambs	$422 50
66 Sheep	278 50	16 Lambs	77 00
101 Sheep	348 50	24 Lambs	110 75
14 Sheep	265 00	20 Lambs	93 25
175 Sheep	513 63	86 Lambs	368 50
61 Sheep	266 88		

R. H. HUME reports sales of 1,289 Sheep and Lambs for $4,848 79, or 9c.@10c. ℔ lb, dressed weight for Sheep. Very fine brought 11c. Lambs bring 12½c.@13c., ℔ lb.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 1,989 Sheep and Lambs at $3 98 average price per head.

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of

95 Sheep and Lambs at	$358 75
100 Sheep and Lambs at	455 00
67 Sheep and Lambs at	408 25
16 Sheep and Lambs at	64 50
80 Sheep and Lambs at	245 06
40 Sheep and Lambs at	243 75
86 Sheep and Lambs at	367 50

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, BY S. LUDD, AT CHAMBERLIN'S, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1857.

No.		Amount.	Average Price.
367	Sheep sold for	$1,269 50	$3 50
171	Sheep sold for	744 50	4 37
346	Sheep sold for	1,038 00	3 00
26	Sheep sold for	87 75	3 37½
175	Sheep sold for	656 50	3 25
108	Sheep sold for	540 00	5 00
54	Sheep sold for	236 00	6 00
28	Sheep sold for	154 00	5 50
38	Sheep sold for	152 00	4 00
1315		$4,968 25	

Average price ℔ head ... $3 81

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb, gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been light, and prices are advancing. Good hogs are in demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,611 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at first quality 7½c.@8c.; poor quality and stock hogs 7c.@7¼c.

WAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 209 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN FED.

Live .... 7¾c@8 | Dressed .... 10¼@10¾

DISTILLERY.

Live .... 7@7¼ | Dressed .... 9@9¼

Arrivals and demand light.

G. W. DURHAM, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	7¾@8	9¾@10
Light Corn Hogs, prime	7½@7¾	9¾@10
Still Hogs	7¼@7½	9¼@9¾
Stock Hogs	7 @7¼	

Sales of Hogs for the week ending July 28, by MILLER & BARTLETT, commission merchants, No. 202 Washington-street, for W. B. JONES, Illinois, 463 still-fed Hogs, average gross 198 lbs., price $7 60.

Hogs are coming in very slowly, and prices are favoring the seller, but will doubtless decline upon the first free arrivals.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

The supply of Beef Cattle at all the yards yesterday amounted to 960 head, and the quality of the stock was better than for some weeks previously, though there was no advance of price, but a decline upon all except upon the very best stock.

BEEF CATTLE—The beef cattle were principally from Virginia, Ohio, and the Western part of Pennsylvania. All the stock offered (960 head,) were sold at prices varying from $10@10½@$11@$11½, and a few at $12 ℔ 100 lbs.

SHEEP—This market continues to be well supplied, 7,000 head having been sold at $2@$5 50 each for fat sheep. Lambs are worth from $2@$3 each. A large number of stock sheep were sold to dealers in New-Jersey.

HOGS—The demand for Swine is greater than the supply, and all offered at SIMSON'S (1,650 head) were soon sold at from $9@$9 75 the 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—This market remains about the same—300 head were disposed of at from $25 to $55 for fresh cows, and from $18 to $30 for dry cows.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The vegetable market continues abundantly supplied with the productions of the season and some out of their season—artificial means being used to prolong the ripening period of some of the earlier crops, and late ones are forced into maturity.

Potatoes are getting quite plentiful, and thus far show very little indications of decay. A further reduction of price is noticed.

Raspberries are still in market in quantity, and Blackberries are coming in freely, one dealer receiving 125 to 150 crates, of 24 quart boxes each, daily. These are from Long Island, and sell at 12½c. ℔ box or $4 ℔ bushel, when thus put up.

Whortleberries are quite as plenty, and bring similar prices.

Peaches from Charleston, S. C., have been received but in limited supply, and in poor condition.

Cabbages have rapidly fallen off in price owing to an abundant supply. Gardeners are clearing their grounds of the early crop and the market is glutted.

Butter is unchanged with a dull sale.

The Poultry market is poorly supplied, and dealers are obliged to send for their stocks, farmers being too busy in their harvesting to attend to marketing poultry. Prices have accordingly advanced.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	—
Potatoes—Round, ℔ bush.	60	@	—
Potatoes—Bermudas, ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	5 00
Potatoes—L. Island, Mercer, ℔ bush	75	@	80
Potatoes—Jersey, Dykeman, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—℔ 100 bunches	4 50	@	—
Onions—Eareripes, ℔ 100 strings	5 00	@	5 50
Onions—Potato, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 12
Onions—Bermuda, ℔ lb.	1¾	@	2
Beets—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	—
Carrots—℔ 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 00
Raspberries—Antwerp, ℔ 100 baskets	9 00	@	10 00
Blackberries—℔ bushel	3 00	@	4 00
Whortleberries—℔ bushel	3 25	@	3 50
Lettuce—℔ 100	75	@	1 00
Green Peas—Long Island, ℔ basket	37	@	50
Cucumbers—℔ 100	50	@	75
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ℔ box	1 75	@	—
Gooseberries—℔ bushel	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Norfolk, Va., ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Apples—New-Jersey, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Pears—℔ bbl.	4 00	@	—
Currants—℔ lb.	5	@	7
Cherries—℔ lb.	10	@	14
Watermelons, West India, ℔ 100	30 00	@	40 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, Jersey, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	—
Squashes—Jersey, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	—
String Beans—Jersey, ℔ basket	25	@	37
Corn—Sweet, ℔ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Corn—Philadelphia, ℔ 100	75	@	1 00
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Cauliflower—℔ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Kohl Rabi—℔ doz. bunches	25	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	20	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Lard—in bbls.	14½	@	16
Lard—Kegs	15	@	16
Cheese—New, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz.	17½	@	18
Eggs—Western, ℔ doz.	15	@	17
Fowls—℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
Chickens—Roast, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 38
Chickens—Spring, ℔ pair	63	@	75
Ducks—Spring, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Turkeys—℔ lb.	15	@	16
Geese—Spring, each	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz.	2 00	@	2 50
Woodcocks—℔ doz.	2 75	@	3 00

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations: Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse 1,049 bbls., including 617 bbls. Pearls and 432 bbls. Pots. Saleratus, 7½c.; Soda-ash, (80 ℔ cent.) 3c.@3½c., ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been quite brisk, and prices of desirable styles have improved since our last. The increasing costliness of leather forbids all hope of a reduction in the value of manufactured goods, and buyers manifest some eagerness to procure suitable supplies immediately. The prevailing currency is as follows: Men's Russett Brogans, $1 12½@$1 50; Men's thick and Kip Brogans, 90c.@$1 35; Boys', 80c.@$1 10; Youths', 57½c.@80c. Men's thick and Kip Boots, $1 75@$3 50; Boys', $1 87½@$1 75; Youths', $1 12½@$1 37½; Ladies' Calf, Kip and Split Boots, 80c.@$1 20; Misses', 65c.@92½c.; Children's, 45c.@65c.; Ladies' Calf, Kid, Goat and Enameled Boots, 80c.@$1 12½; Misses', 67½c.@90c.; Children's, 45c.@65c., ℔ pair.

CANDLES—Sperm are quiet, yet steady. Adamantine are less freely offered, and are in but moderate demand at old prices. The production of these has been, to a considerable extent, temporarily discontinued, owing to the unprofitableness of the business, at present. Mould Tallow have not varied.

COAL—The market is generally tame; prices show no quotable alteration.

COFFEE—The demand is fair; prices favor factors. Java, 16½c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@14c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is inactive and depressed. New Sheathing, 28c.; Yellow do., 28c.; Old do., 22c.; American Ingot, 24c.; Chili Pig, 24c.@24½c.; Bolts, 28c.; Braziers', 35c. ℔ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 14c.@15c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is steadily improving in demand and value. Our available stock is estimated at 46,900 bales, against 27,760 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¼	15¼	15⅜	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	16¼
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¾

DRY GOODS—Domestic Cottons are in moderate demand, Southern dealers being the principal purchasers. These do not take hold with much vigor, as yet, but factors anticipate a lively inquiry from them. Desirable goods bring pretty fair prices, though some jobbers complain of the narrow margin for profits, as compared with former seasons. Domestic Woolens are not brisk at present, the demand not having fully revived. Yet, in view of the high prices current for the raw material, and of the restricted production the leading staple, as well as choice fancy fabrics, are stiffly held. Foreign goods are rather more sought after. The market is heavily stocked, and factors are well prepared to satisfy the wants of their customers. The demand, however, is not nearly as vigorous as it is expected to prove in the course of a few weeks more. Prices are pretty generally sustained, and there is now prevalent no serious apprehension of any important reaction. The crops of the country—on the fertility of which our ability as consumers mainly rests—are reported as affording unusually rich promise, and the agricultural classes are highly gratified with the golden prospect. The auction sales are not very important. HAGGERTY & CO. partially disposed of a catalogue of hosiery to-day. It embraced British, German and American goods, and was the first considerable hosiery sale of the season. The British and German fabrics attracted but little attention and went off heavily. The American goods were actively competed for by the large company present, and they found buyers at prices, in the main, somewhat over the currency this time last year.

EARTHENWARE—The demand is a little more animated, yet prices are without improvement. The supply is moderate and the expected arrivals are equally so.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 45c.@50c. ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are very scarce and are needed at $4 25@$4 50 ℔ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ℔ bbl. Mackerel continue in light supply, and demand, at $21@$23 for large No. 1; $14 25@$14 50 for small do.; $9 75@$20 for large No. 2, and $8 50@$9 50 for medium do., ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Herring are in quite limited supply, and are nominal in price. Smoked Herring are coming forward sparingly and are in demand at 50c.@52½c. for scaled, and 35c.@40c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is arriving, and selling rather slowly. Prices exhibit no important change. Sales, 5,600 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15	@	6 25
Straight State	6 30	@	6 40
Extra State	6 55	@	6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 15	@	6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 25	@	6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50	@	8 50
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

Canadian is unaltered. Sales: 400 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$8 for low superfine to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is quiet, at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls., low Mixed to choice Extra, at $6 60@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $18 50 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand lacks vigor, yet holders ask full prices.

FRUIT—The market exhibits no important change. The arrivals and sales were fair, in extent; prices of the leading articles are quoted firm.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, and is decidedly cheaper,—yet not very active. Sales—30,000 bushels, including prime Canadian White, at $1 60; Western Red, club, $1 46@$1 50; new White Southern, $1 80@$1 89; and new Red do., $1 70@$1 72½ ℔ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 35@$1 85 for White, and $1 25@$1 80 for Red, ℔ bushel. Rye is selling slowly and is heavy, at $1 10@$1 14 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are steady, at 49c.@54c. for Western; 57c.@61c. for State and for Jersey; 55c.@60c. for Canadian; 51c.@60c. for Pennsylvania, and 53c.@58c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Corn is improving. Sales—16,000 bushels, at 80c.@83c. for mixed, here; nominally, 84c.@86c. for Yellow, and 94c.@$1 05 for White, ℔ bushel. White Beans, $2 12½; Canadian Peas, $1 75 ℔ bushel; Blackeyed Peas, $3 50 ℔ 2 bushels.

HAY—About 800 bales River found buyers, at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is somewhat brisker, yet not dearer. American undressed, $2 70@$1 80; do. dressed, $2 40@$2 55; Italian, $2 40; Clean Russian, $2 35@$2 80; Jute, $117 50@$120; Manila, 8c.; Sunn, 5c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The demand has been active so far this week, but as most of the stock in store is held above current rates, sales have been somewhat limited. The late advices from the European markets are very favorable, and show an advance both in hides and leather. The sales here to-day have been: 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres at 34c.; 5,000 Chagres, 31c.; and 500 Texas at 23c.; all six months. Stock in first hands this morning, 161,800, against 88,300 same time last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 87c. in bond, and 99c.@$1 free, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—Sales transpired of 40 bales last year's crop, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

IRON—About 100 tons Scotch Pig have been sold, in lots, at $30@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼ ℔ M.

LEAD—Continues quiet and languid, as previously represented. Foreign Pig, $6@$6 37½; Galena, nominal, ℔ 100 lbs.; Sheet and Bar, 6¾c.@6½c.; Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—The market is very active for Sole, and prime lots are taken as fast as received, at full rates. Prices have advanced ½c.@1c. ℔ lb., closing quite firmly.

LIME—Rockland, 77½c.@80c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is more animated; prices are generally well supported.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 50c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@52c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@44c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.; wrought, 6c. for German, and 7½c. for American; American wrought horse-shoe, 17c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce, and in demand, at $4 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is less freely offered and sought after at 46½c.@47c. here ℔ gallon. Tar is inactive and languid, at $1 62½@$2 37½, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Resin is still lightly dealt in and is heavy, at $1 85 for Common, ℔ 310 lbs.; $3@$5 50 for No. 1, and $5 50@$7 25 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2@$2 37½ ℔ bbl.

WILMINGTON MARKET, July 27.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday 100 bbls., and to-day of 950 do., at $3 75 for virgin, $3 65 for yellow dip, and $1 55 for old hard. Spirits—Sales of 180 casks at 41c. Resin—Sales 340 bbls. No. 2, at $2@$3, as in quality; and of 100 bbls. No. 2, at $1 60@$1 70 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Common. Tar—None on market.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $40@$42; Country thin, at $33@$35 ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude is still moderately inquired for and is steady at 71c.@73c. for Whale, and $1 35@$1 37½ for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm appear rather quiet at old rates. Red Oil, 62c.@65c. ℔ gallon; Palm, 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.; Olive, $1 20@$1 40 ℔ gallon, and $3 37@$3 50 ℔ basket. Linseed continues dull and heavy, at 75c.@77c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 15@$1 20 ℔ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, July 27.—SPERM—We have no new feature to present in the market for Sperm Oil; the transactions for the week include sales of 500 bbls. at $1 35 ℔ gal., and 283 bbls., a part of which was inferior, at a price not transpired. We were misinformed as to the destination of 1,080 bbls. quoted in our last. The purchaser informs us that the most of it was bought for manufacturing and not for shipment to Europe. WHALE—We notice an improvement in the market for Whale, which is in good demand; the sales since our last embrace 850 bbls. Polar, one half of a cargo as it runs, at 73c.; 400 bbls. do., also at 73c.; 143 do. do. at 72c.; 12 do. South Sea at 73c.; 440 do. do. at 70c.; and 65 do. do. at a price not transpired, the market closing firmly. WHALEBONE—The transactions since our last includes sales of two parcels of *Ochotsk, amounting to 11,000 lbs. at prices not transpired.* We know of a sale in this market of one bundle of Ochotsk bone, weighing 100 lbs. at $1 25 ℔ lb. cash.—*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, $3 75 for Blue, and *$3 25 for White, ℔ ton. Calcined, $1 25 ℔ bbl.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. Sales: 470 bbls., in lots, at $24 25 for Mess; and $19 40@$19 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10¼c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and quoted at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Lard is briskly inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Beef is brisk and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 2,450 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$19 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$23 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in good demand at our quotations: $5@$5 75 for ordinary to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool is scarce and quiet. Most other kinds are plenty and heavy. We quote—Liverpool ground, 88½c.; do. fine, $1 20@$1 45 ℔ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 21½c. ℔ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 8¼c.@8¾c.; refined, 6¼c.@11c.; and Nitrate Soda, 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—The market is inactive, and prices are unaltered for Clover, Flax and Timothy.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.@6¾c.; Buck, 7½c.@7¾c.

SPELTER—Plates, 7½c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—We have heard of sales of 150 boxes Castile, in lots, at 11¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are in moderate demand at our quotations: No. 1 Nutmegs, 67½c.@70c.; Mace, 60c.; Cassia, in mats, 42½c.; Sumatra Pepper, 11½c. in bond, and 12c. free; Jamaica Pimento, 9c. in bond, and 9½c.@9¾c., free; Cloves, 10½c.; Race Ginger, 5½c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Holders manifest rather less disposition to satisfy the wants of buyers, at the prices offered by these. Hence, business is restricted,—including Cuba &c., in lots,—to the extent of 540 hhds.,—at from 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. prime have been sold at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Attract more attention and are very stiffly held.

TIN—Pig is dull, while Plate is more inquired for, at our quotations: Banca, 34c.@34½c.; Straits, 32c.@32½c. ℔ lb.; Plates, ½d. X, $11 37½@$11 50; Plates, I. C. Coke, $10; Terne, Coke, $9 50; Terne, Charcoal, $10 50@$10 75.

TOBACCO—The demand is good; prices of Crude and Manufactured are supported. Stocks, moderate.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair demand at advancing rates: Polar, $1 25; Ochotsk, small, nominal; N. W. Coast and South Sea, do., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 23c.@29½c., mainly at 29c.

WOOL—The demand for domestic is pretty brisk, coming both from manufacturers and jobbers, who appear more desirous of securing supplies at prevailing rates—as they now apprehend a rise in prices—in view of the fact that the bulk of the new clip has been bought up by parties requiring it either for manufacturing purposes, or to hold over on speculation—so that future receipts from the interior are likely to be curtailed. Prices are firm and buoyant. Foreign Wool is generally held above the views of purchasers. Hence, it is rather lightly dealt in. We have heard of sales in this market, since our last, of about 100,000 lbs. domestic fleece, and 36,000 lbs. do. pulled, within our previous range. The reported sales of Foreign are unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The receipts from the West continue liberal, and the stocks are beginning to accumulate. There has been a fair demand, and prices are well maintained. The sales comprise 300,000 lbs., among which were: 15,000 lbs. Fine, 58c.; 50,000 lbs. Mixed, Common to Fine, 43c.@57½c.; 10,000 lbs. Full Blood, 62½c.; 15,000 lbs. Common to Full Blood, 41c.@62½c.; 20,000 lbs. Mixed Fleeces, 47½c.@48c.; 5,000 lbs. Half Blood, 48c.; 2,000 lbs. Quarter Blood, 45½c.@47c.; 4,000 lbs. Merino Pulled, 45c.; 5,000 lbs. No. 1 Pulled, 40c.; 7,000 Lamb's Pulled, 40c.; all at 6 months.

ZINC—Sheet, 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker; yet rates were not quotably higher. For Liverpool, Cotton 8s. 6d.@9s. ℔ bale; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ℔ tierce; Resin, 1s. 4½d.@6s. ℔ bbl.; and heavy goods 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Samuel Lawrence*, 1,062 tons, from Boston to Melbourne, about $15,000; a ship from Bay Chaleur to Cardiff or Newport, 85s.; one from Dalhousie, N. B., to Bristol Channel, 75s.; two 8ic. barks to Marseilles, light pipe staves, $25; a brig to Cadiz, same cargo, $25; a schooner, 2,000 bbls., from Sicily to New-York, $1,750; a bark, 300 tons, from St. Mary's to Matanzas, lumber, $11; a schooner, 200 tons, from Wilmington to Port-au-Prince, lumber, $12, and back to New-York, Wood, $5; a bark, 375 tons, hence to Cardenas, $2,500; a schooner, 166 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,400.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Markets, for the Week ending July 28.

FLOUR—During the week closing with this review, the imports of flour have been very light, and about equally divided among Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. The stock in store has materially diminished both by sales and shipments, and most of the holders look for better prices. There is a fair assortment of common and choice grades, and buyers find little difficulty in making selections.

Receipts by lake, since the opening	[illegible]
Receipts by lake, same time last year	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

The arrival of the two steamers early in the week, although reporting foreign markets dull, and confirming the decline in New-York, did not seem to affect prices here, and the same may be said of the steamer yesterday. The demand has been much better than usual for the last two or three weeks. [illegible] at the close. It was chiefly for interior and local consumption, choice brands being particularly in request. There is therefore no material change in prices. Sales, we gathered, foot up 6,900 bbls., closing steady at the following quotations: common to choice superfine Illinois and Wisconsin, $6 25@$6 50; extra do. $6 50@$7 00; [illegible] Ohio, $6 [illegible] ; extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $6 75@$7 25; double extra do. $7 50@$8 [illegible]; Iowa, $7 75@$8 00. Corn meal steady at $1 50 ℔ cwt. for [illegible], and $1 60 for fine. Rye flour [illegible] $5 50.

WHEAT—The stock of Wheat has not been equal to the demand, the receipts continuing, as [illegible] for the past few weeks, very limited. A few [illegible] have latterly been received from Ohio, Indiana, Canada and Wisconsin, so that the proportion of Winter on the market has been better. Very little from [illegible] within the week.

Receipts by lake, since the opening	[illegible]
Receipts to same time last year	1,1[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]
Shipments by Canal since opening	[illegible]
Shipments by lake about	[illegible]

There has been no marked change in prices, the small stocks enabling holders to nearly command their own prices; at the same time there does not seem to be any disposition among millers to take any more than for immediate wants, and the sales are not as large as usual, aggregating only 25,000 bush. Included early in the week were parcels of Ohio Mediterranean at $1 47½; Chicago Spring at $1 31; common white Ohio at $1 67½; later Chicago Spring at $1 29; Racine do. at $1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible], a parcel of mixed Canada at $1 50, and of white at about $1 60; closing at these figures, including, last evening, 2,100 bush. Wisconsin Club at $1 [illegible].

CORN—The receipts of Corn continue to show the same proportion as usual this season, but the aggregate is much less than last year. Judging from the difference between the receipts and shipments, and making allowance for the local trade, there must be a pretty good stock in store.

Receipts by lake since the opening	2,4[illegible]
Receipts same time last year	3,[illegible]
Decrease	1,[illegible]
Shipments by canal since opening	1,[illegible]
Shipments by lake, about	[illegible]

The demand for seaboard shipment, including occasional sales for distilling in the interior and some speculative parcels to arrive, has been good, and the market firm with tendency upward. Sales of the week 250,000 bushels: Wednesday 74c.@75c.; Thursday 75c.@76½c., closing 75c.; Friday 75c.@[illegible]; Saturday 75c.; yesterday 75c., 76c.@[illegible], closing at latter. The steamers' advices, in connection with the good demand in New-York for eastern consumption, have the effect to sustain the market. This morning a boat load or two at 76c.

OATS—There are no stocks of oats in first hands and very few at best in store.

Receipts by lake since the opening	[illegible]
Receipts same time last year	[illegible]
Shipments by canal since the opening	[illegible]

Most of the shipments made by canal have been destined for tidewater. The balance of the receipts have been bought up for city and local consumption. The market the past week has ruled dull, demand having somewhat fallen off. Parcels are not now so readily taken. Sales about 7,000 bushels, at 56c., fed to boats. This morning, 3,000 bushels at 57c.

RYE, &c.—The market is quiet and dull. Prices have somewhat declined. A few small parcels were made at $1 10, but we cannot quote now over $1 05@$1 10. In Barley there is simply nothing doing. We quote Rye Malt at $1 25, and Barley do. at $1 [illegible].

FREIGHTS.—A fair amount of business has been done in freights by canal, and rates have ruled firm. As shippers are somewhat anxious to get property forward, an effort has been made by forwarders to put prices up, but so far without success. We quote Corn to Troy and Albany 9½c.; Wheat, 10½c.; Lumber and Staves, $3 25; and to New-York, Corn, 11c., Wheat, 14c. The market closes firm.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Ohio Wool Trade.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 24.

From the most reliable information which can be procured from persons who have traveled through the wool-growing districts of the State, the dealers are satisfied that the aggregate clip of this year will exceed that of 1856 by three millions of pounds. A large part, if not all, of the wool has now passed from the farmer to the merchants, and a considerable portion into the hands of the buyers for the New-York market and Eastern manufactories. The prices paid for the greater portion of the wool clip range from forty to fifty cents, and, in some of the best districts, fifty-five and sixty cents have been paid. We are informed that one buyer in this city has in store in Licking County over two hundred thousand pounds, which cost over fifty cents ℔ lb. The amount of cash distributed in the State for wool this year will exceed six millions of dollars. The State has become the leading wool-growing one in the Union.

Besides the increase in the number of fleeces, the shearing occurred a month later this year than last, and the increase of the growth of wool during this time affords an increase of eight per cent. to the clip. Buyers are confident that the supply of wool in the country will fall far short of the demand, and the prices cannot recede. This seems probable, as the territory in which wool is raised, has been of late years narrowed to the Western States with which the Eastern could not compete; while the consumption has increased, the Eastern States have abandoned the competition and left Ohio to furnish the best wools now grown. The counties of Stark, Wayne, Holmes, Licking, Franklin and others in the centre of the State are now as famous for their fine wool as they formerly were for their great crops of wheat.

EXPLOSION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, as the workmen were in the act of shutting off the steam from one of WOODWORTH's planing machines, in the mill of MANN & KEELER, at Yonkers, the boiler burst into a thousand pieces, tearing and breaking everything around it. The man in attendance on the machine had a very narrow escape.

FOUND DEAD.—A. W. LEGGATT, aged about 40 years, a respectably-connected and much-esteemed resident of West Ghent, Columbia County, was found dead in a field in the town of Stockport on Saturday afternoon last. He had been missed since the Tuesday preceding. He leaves a wife and three children.

On the 4th and 5th of the present month the Spiritualists of Ohio held a Convention at Ravenna. During the discussion a Mrs. Lewis, of Cleveland, delivered herself by saying that she was in favor of universal freedom, and that loving whom she pleased was a part of that freedom, and to confine her to love one man was an abridgement of her rights. She said that "although she had one husband in Cleveland, she considered herself married to the whole human race. All men were her husbands, and she had an undying love for them." She said also, "what business is it to the world whether one man is the father of my children or ten men are? I have the right to say who shall be the father of my offspring."

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK OF the *Samuel Willets*, consisting of Cashmeres, Printed Velvets, Linen Handkerchiefs, men and women's Shirts and Drawers, Alpacas, Ginghams, Toilet Quilts, brown Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—OF A WELL ASSORTED stock of white goods, hosiery and fancy goods, in lots to suit purchasers, together with a desirable lease of the lofts No. 36 Murray-st. C. F. DURAND, Assignee.

BANKRUPT STOCK.—THE DRY GOODS IN the store No. 348 Greenwich-st., to be sold in bulk to the highest bidder, TO-DAY. The stock has been purchased within four months.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CLEANING BROADWAY.—A PUBLIC MEETING of subscribers to the fund for "Establishing a thorough system of street cleaning in Broadway," will be held at the Astor House, rooms Nos. 13 and 14, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of organization, &c. Merchants and others interested in having this main thoroughfare of our city free from dust and mud, as well as in the introduction of "an improved and thorough system of street-cleaning in New-York," will please attend. TIFFANY & CO., HOUGHWOUT & CO., JOHN N. GENIN, MERCHANT & CO., PETRIDGE & CO., CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO. and others.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—THE CLASS OF '54, of Williams College will hold their first class meeting, since graduating, on Commencement Day, Aug. 5, in the Senior Recitation Room, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Members not expecting to be present, will please address the class, per Mem[illegible]. JOHN S. WHITMAN, Secretary of the Class.

WILLIAMSTOWN, July 21, 1857.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, in the City of New-York.

The Managers announce that the Palace will be opened for the reception of goods, from MONDAY, the 7th, until TUESDAY, the 15th, of September, 1857. Heavy goods from a distance will be received and stored in the Palace on and after the 1st of July.

No article entered after the 15th of September can compete for the premiums.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, Silver Cups and Diplomas, will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

Ample steam power will be provided to put in operation Machinery of every description.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. Communications in relation to the 29th Annual Fair, addressing WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, will meet with immediate attention.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, with advices from Europe three days later than those brought by the *North American* at Quebec, arrived at Halifax last night, but her news did not reach us until a very late hour.

By the steamship *Ariel*, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, we receive London papers to the 18th inst., from which we obtain, and publish elsewhere, full particulars of the Indian mutinies. The accounts are deeply interesting. Though the insurrection will cost a vast amount of labor and treasure to Great Britain, and though it is sufficiently serious to create alarming apprehensions for the safety of many European residents in India, yet there can be no doubt as to its ultimate and complete suppression. According to the Bombay correspondent of the London *Times*, the mutiny will cost the Bengal army the whole or a greater part of twenty-eight regiments of foot, four of horse, two companies of artillery, each with a field battery, and a corps of sappers and miners. All accounts agree in stating that Delhi is the great centre of rebellion; but before the mail left, telegraphic reports were received announcing that the fall of that renowned city was expected every hour. The heights around were in possession of the Queen's troops, and the rebels, after losing twenty-six guns, had been driven dispirited into the town. It was also reported that a panic existed among the mutineers; that five hundred horse had deserted; and that the King was anxious to throw himself on British protection. Under these circumstances, we fully expect to hear of the fall of Delhi by the next mail. A terrible example will, of course, be made of the misguided Sepoys who, without any ultimate aim or concert of action, have taken up arms and committed such horrible atrocities. Some of the local papers hint that the entire city of Delhi will be razed to the ground, and every mutineer within its walls put to the sword. With regard to the state of affairs generally throughout the Bengal Presidency, a correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Agra, gives by no means a very satisfactory account of native loyalty. He says that a spirit of insubordination and mutiny among the native troops, and of rebellion among the native inhabitants, is the prevailing feature; and in concluding his letter, he adds with marked emphasis, "When you hear that all is quiet, understand that the native troops are not in open mutiny, nor the inhabitants yet in open rebellion."

Our correspondent, writing on board the *San Jacinto*, now at Hong Kong, states on reliable authority that the Island of Formosa will probably be taken possession of by the United States forces at an early date. An officer of the American squadron has been sojourning there during the past three months engaged in making the necessary observations. From the same source we learn that eight of the foreign prisoners, alleged to have been beheaded, are still alive in Canton. Yeh is gathering together large reinforcements, and the voice of the Mandarins is loud for war. The United States squadron was inactive, and as our correspondent makes no mention of the reported movement of the *San Jacinto* up the Canton River in pursuit of piratical junks, we presume that this intelligence was incorrect, or at least premature. The small-pox had not disappeared from the *Levant*.

The Indian troubles in the Northwest are not likely to be ended immediately. It is reported that 10,000 Indians are in arms, defying the United States troops, and that the settlers are flying to the forts for protection. A renewal of hostilities is considered unavoidable, though Governor Medary, of Minnesota, is doing all in his power to preserve the peace. The Secretary of War has refused the request of Governor Medary for arms and volunteers, which occasions some excitement in view of the imminence of the danger.

Injunctions are the fashion. Judge Nelson, on the application of R. D. Silliman, of Troy, has delivered a written opinion, enjoining the Hudson River Bridge Company from bridging the Hudson at Albany, under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature. The opinion is strongly against the constitutionality as well as the general policy of the act.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* has arrived at Boston, with fifty-three of Walker's men on board in a destitute condition, among them Major Delany and Lieutenants Simpson and Snyder. The *Roanoke* was at Aspinwall, with two hundred and forty others on board. Destination, New-York.

Commodore Newton died at Washington on Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, of paralysis. He was in perfect health, apparently, up to the instant of the attack.

There was a quorum of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners present yesterday—in fact they were all there at the hour appointed for meeting, and they held a very interesting sitting. By resolution of Mayor Powell, Mayor Wood was called upon to furnish information to the Board, proving his assertion that patrolmen had been appointed who were not competent, according to the law, and that men had been discharged without the privilege of making a previous defence. Mr. Draper's resignation was then taken up, and Saturday next set apart to fill the vacancy. The list of policemen for the Thirteenth Ward was taken up, when a motion to swear them in was lost. A resolution empowering the Treasurer to pay the Special policemen was carried unanimously. It was decided to try Deputy Carpenter on the complaint, charging him with having spoken disrespectfully of Mayor Wood, on Friday next. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Cholwell said that, in consequence of what had gone abroad, he felt it due to himself to say that, while in the Board, he should pursue a course entirely independent of politics. The Board meets again at 10 o'clock this morning.

Considerable progress was made with the Conover case, before the Referee, yesterday, the sitting lasting seven hours, and ten witnesses being thoroughly examined and cross-examined. The case will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, and will again last all day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned for want of a quorum, subject to a call to meet on Monday next, at 4 P. M.

The Commissioners Wright, Brown, Craft and Schenck sent in their resignations Tuesday evening, to take effect the 1st of September next.

Quarantine presents nothing exciting. There are no cases of yellow fever arriving, and not one in the hospitals. One vessel, from Port au Prince, was yesterday sent to the lower anchorage, where there are now twelve vessels undergoing ventilation; there are twenty-five at the old anchorage. The two persons arrested for violating the Quarantine precinct, with the confessed purpose of stealing sugar, were brought to the City, and en-Tombed yesterday by the Police. The new buildings at Seguine's Point are completed, and will be ready for occupancy on Saturday. The Quarantine Commissioners say they have been called on by influential property-holders and oystermen, who confess that they have no objection to the location of Quarantine as a whole, at Seguine's Point. Their objection, and that of their neighbors is, to the establishment of a pest-house, or lazaretto, in their neighborhood, while the Quarantine proper remains at its old location, thus saddling them with all the burdens, inconveniences, and dangers of the system, while others derive all its profits and advantages. This opens up a new and interesting view of the question, and will, no doubt, give rise to new meetings at Richmond, and, perhaps, to fresh protestations against the alleged Quarantine nuisance.

The late murder in Mercer-street has been investigated by a Coroner's Jury, who have by their verdict, upon evidence, determined that "Augustus Van Liew came to his death by compression of the brain, the result of violence, on the night of the 27th, by some person or persons to the Jury unknown." The Jury recommend that the authorities offer a reward for the discovery of the guilty parties.

The friends of Mr. Van Liew assembled in force at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, "to take into consideration and adopt such measures" relative to his death as they might agree upon. Resolutions of condolence with his family, to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of his murderer, &c., were passed. Others reflecting on the Metropolitan police and the Police Justices of the City were read, but afterwards withdrawn. Speeches were made against the rascality so rampant in the City, and some of the more hot-blooded were in favor of the immediate organization of a Vigilance Committee, to hang upon the nearest lamp-post all the scoundrels in the Ward. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and a Committee of Five were appointed to consider the expediency of forming the Vigilance Committee—the five to report on Monday evening at the same place. On the whole, the objects of the meeting were badly damaged by the evidences that came out of a disposition on the part of some of its members—though they denied it, of course—to make political capital for the old police and the Mayor Wood party.

Mr. Layton, the keeper of the Bergen Jail, was informed on Monday of a conspiracy which had been entered into by five or six of the prisoners to waylay him and make their escape. Their plan was to strike him down while he was holding the door, at 6 o'clock, to allow the hands engaged in the workshop to pass up stairs, and they expected before he could recover to make their exit. Their scheme was, however, revealed by one of the better disposed prisoners to whom they had made overtures to join them; and at the time which they had appointed to execute their plans, Mr. Layton, instead of attending the door himself as usual, put another man at that post, while he concealed himself in the hall near the door, armed with a revolver, and determined to make an example of the first man who attempted to escape. There was, however, no demonstration made by the prisoners. Mr. Layton has ascertained since that the instigator of the conspiracy was a man named Geo. Wallace, who is confined for passing counterfeit money. Wallace frankly acknowledges that he would not hesitate to use even desperate means to effect an escape. Mr. Layton has thought it prudent to keep him and three or four others in close confinement hereafter, and they are no longer allowed to work in the shop as heretofore.

Six young thieves were arrested in Jersey City on Tuesday, having robbed the house of Julia Fitzsimmons and sold their booty at a junk-shop. Recorder Bedford discharged three of them—the others he sent to the Workhouse.

A young German was arrested in Jersey City on Tuesday, charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Union Bank, of New-London. He was duly committed to Bergen jail.

The new ferry buildings and slips erected by the Jersey City Ferry Company, were put into use yesterday.

The Jersey City Common Council have determined to appoint a few additional policemen.

The Meat Markets have been largely supplied during the week. The cattle markets at Forty-fourth-street were overstocked yesterday, chiefly with medium and poor qualities, and another decline in prices took place. Several droves or parts of droves were taken out to pasture or left in the yards at night. Beef, such as it is, has now fallen to nearly as low figures as at any time during the year. Our statements, made several weeks since, that there would be an abundance of beef cattle soon brought in, notwithstanding the contrary predictions of some cotemporaries, are now proving true.

Another Lesson from the Chivalry.

We have been waiting for some days to see what the South says of "the shooting affair" between George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, and G. Durrett, editor of the *Courier*. One has always a natural desire to know what the "chivalry" think of the mode in which a duel is conducted, before one makes up one's own mind on the subject. The code of honor is thoroughly well understood south of Mason and Dixon's line. Owing to the prominent position of the parties in this last affair, we naturally looked for some expression of opinion from "Southern gentlemen" as to whether it was *en règle* or whether Prentice and Elliott do not both richly deserve to be hanged for an attempt to kill with malice prepense.

As the matter has apparently excited no sort of sensation in "the sunny South," beyond any other squabble, we shall take leave to say what aspect it wears when viewed in other parts of Christendom. We shall say nothing of the way in which the quarrel began—nothing of the curious fact that in Kentucky, the chosen home of chivalry itself, the editor of one of the leading journals calls a brother editor "an imported wooden-nutmeg Yankee," a "Plug-Ugly," and a "notorious drunkard;" charges him with having been "beastly intoxicated in the public streets;" with having on another occasion been "so deeply in liquor," as to have been unable to walk the plank from a ferry boat to the pier, and to have fallen into the river, &c., &c. This is bad enough—would be called very bad, even amongst the "hard-fisted farmers and greasy mechanics" of the North, "who," saith the chivalry, "are not fit to associate even with Southern gentlemen's body-servants." It is doubly bad in journals which rely for support on those models of politeness and urbanity, who administer to us "outside barbarians" so many useful lessons on manners.

But the worst has to come. In any society of gentlemen outside the Slave States of this Union, when two quarrel, if they want to fight, they are obliged, in order not to lose caste, in order not to be banned and outlawed by their own circle, to fight according to rule—that is to say, by appointment, in the presence of witnesses, and with perfect equality of weapons and ground. This is called duelling. Amongst savages, bandits, cut-throats, Thugs, Spanish and Italian peasants, Bashibazouks, and the scum of creation generally, when two men quarrel they lie in wait for each other, get every advantage they can, stab or shoot their victim at the least possible risk to themselves, and so far from falling in the estimation of their fellows, are all the more highly esteemed the more cunning they have displayed in assassination.

The way in which private differences are settled generally affords a tolerably fair estimate of the manners of the society in which they arise. When French gentlemen come on the ground, stripped to their shirts, draw lots for sun and wind, measure swords, bow and fall on, in the presence of five or six friends, we naturally conclude that the people whose good opinion they value is composed of hot, impetuous men, sensitive to the last degree, eager to wash out offences in blood, but shrinking from even the appearance of an advantage over an opponent as from dishonor itself, piquing themselves rather on exposing their own lives, than on endangering that of an enemy. We might seek illustrations in other nations, but *à quoi bon?* The truth is patent.

Let us see what occurs in Kentucky in a like case. After an exchange of Billingsgate, the antagonists meet in the street; one of them, at least, armed to the teeth with concealed weapons, and suddenly commence firing at one another, one of them the greater part of the time ensconced, Indian fashion, behind a door, with his arm extended, and the issue of the conflict evidently depending either on the dexterity of one in getting the first shot, or the prudence of the other in carrying a good supply of pistols and ammunition. The whole thing, from beginning to end, on both sides, was a dodge, without even the pretence of fairness, and with an evident desire in the minds of both to assassinate his enemy. More remarkable still, Prentice's friends on assembling, on hearing of the fray, so far from condemning his conduct, are only angry that he cannot have another shot at Durrett.

We have noticed this affair, not because it happens to be extraordinary, but because the parties concerned occupy the position of teachers of the public. We dwell upon it because it adds another to the thousand and one proofs already in existence of the depths of credulity, in which they are sunk, who fancy that if Slavery promotes the vices, it at least produces the virtues of gentlemen. Unite the treachery of a Red Indian with the ferocity of a Malay, and the tongue of a Gascon, and case all three in a suit of black, and you have a personage who will fairly represent the article which certain men of the South have, for the last twenty years, been endeavoring to palm off on the world as a Cavalier. The shallowness of the fraud has now, for many a day, been furnishing all Christendom with food for laughter; but we can hardly afford to smile over an imposture in which our brothers play the leading parts. The mixture of childishness and barbarism with which Providence has been pleased to afflict so large a portion of our country, is a spectacle which no American can find subject for merriment.

The Panama Negotiations.

The proposition which General Herran is understood to have submitted, for a settlement of the difficulties between New-Granada and the United States, must strike the thoughtful reader as supremely ridiculous in one point. When a man fails to honor a pecuniary obligation at maturity, and subsequently seeks to adjust the transaction satisfactorily, he recognizes, first of all, the propriety of paying up the interest, and assuming the damages resulting from the protest. If, then, he desires to renew his promissory note for the principal, he is well aware that he must offer new securities or endorsements, if those previously deposited have proved to be worthless. This common-sense rule of justice certainly should apply to negotiations between nations in respect to violated treaty stipulations. Let us see how the New-Granadian Minister's proposition will appear when measured by its standard.

We have a treaty with the Government of New-Granada engaging protection of American citizens and property temporarily within the dominions of that Republic. Relying upon the guarantees thus afforded, our citizens have created a valuable commerce *vià* the Isthmus of Panama, and established there an important passenger transit route. In April 1856, a reckless mob of ignorant half-savage negroes, led by vicious New-Granadian whites, and efficiently strengthened by the *gens d'armerie* under command of the Governor of Panama, made a furious assault upon several hundred American citizens who were crossing to the Pacific, murdering a large number, severely wounding many others, and robbing and shamefully insulting all. These wrongs are now fully admitted by the New-Granadian Government. It is conceded that the stipulations of their treaty with the United States were most unfortunately violated, after they had betrayed us into fatal security, and so left our citizens without the means of self-protection which they would otherwise have provided for themselves.

The failure, we repeat, is fully admitted by New-Granada; and her Minister sits down in our State Department to negotiate an adjustment of the damages and a renewal of the obligation. The demand of pecuniary indemnity in behalf of sufferers by the April riots is at once conceded; but when the Secretary of State asks what guarantees we are to have for future security, General Herran coolly proposes to stipulate that his Government shall "protect" the transit, by keeping there a certain military force, or, in other words, by sending down a still larger number of the very class of persons who gave such fatal efficiency to the infuriated mob on the former occasion! At best the proposition is simply that we shall accept precisely the security for the future which has proved insufficient in the past, and which every person well informed on the subject knows can never be relied upon for an hour. We have no idea that General Cass can listen for a moment to such a proposition as this. Certainly he will not, if he has any faith in the representations of Government agents, and other intelligent parties who are familiar with the actual condition of affairs at Panama, and competent to judge of the ability of New-Granada to directly afford any reliable means of protection there.

The very last mail brought us a new law of the New-Granadian Legislature, providing still another system of Government for the Isthmus. This law, published in our columns on Tuesday last, is a full confession of the very imbecility which we have charged as the secret of the April massacre; and when we remember that it is quite impossible to secure the services of judicial or municipal officers in that quarter, for want of the means to pay them, how can we believe that the same people will support such officers any better under the new law, especially when the latter is looked upon with dissatisfaction, as robbing them of their State rights of self-government? Mark the fact that nobody can be found to fill the Supreme Judgeship at Panama for a month at a time. Not long since, a man was tried there upon a criminal charge, and promptly acquitted by the inferior tribunal. The law, however, required that this judgment should be revised by the Supreme Court, but as no Supreme Judge could be secured long enough to hold Court, the poor fellow was compelled to lie the three months in a foul and sickening cell, though admitted to be free of crime. This is the sort of treatment every man who crosses the Isthmus is liable to be subjected to by reason of the inefficiency of the Government.

So, too, the same disorganized state of affairs renders it almost impossible to inflict due punishment upon the guilty. It is, perhaps, a knowledge of this fact which has led General Herran to evade, thus far, any stipulation for the arrest and punishment of a dozen wretches now swaggering about the streets of Panama, notoriously engaged in the April disturbances, boasting of their ill-gotten spoil, and threatening to initiate another scene of bloodshed and pillage when our fleets shall be withdrawn. Of course Mr. Cass will not permit these guilty men to pass with impunity. It is to be expected that he will at least insist on the arrest and punishment of Governor Fabrega, who issued the order to fire upon our citizens, and so converted a comparatively harmless fight into a bloody massacre. In this way some security for the future may be obtained, but not sufficient to render our treaty rights at all certain. If the troops are sent to Panama, it will not be long ere their pay will be as difficult of collection as is that of the Judges now; and then, unless the experience of the past goes for naught, they will readily resort to robbery and plunder for a living. The practical result of posting them on the transit route, will be to bring just their number additional of dangerous men to the point where they are exposed to the greatest temptation, and where their rascality and ruffianism may accomplish the greatest amount of mischief in the least time, and with freest impunity, because too distant from their own Government for the vigorous exertion of its power.

There is but one way of providing adequate security to future commerce and travel *vià* Panama,—and that is through the establishment of a municipal Government there, under the protection of the United States, on some such plan as was proposed through Commissioner Morse. That such is the conviction of the President of New-Granada we think was clearly demonstrated by our remarks upon this subject a day or two since,—as also that Ospina expects and desires the United States to insist upon an arrangement of this general character. That we can obtain an adjustment upon this footing there need be no doubt. Indeed we have good reason to believe that the New-Granadian Minister is specifically instructed to concede it, if insisted upon. Whether it can be had upon reasonable terms is another question. New-Granada undoubtedly wants money, and would naturally seek to get as much of it from us as possible; but whenever Ospina becomes satisfied that any terms we offer for a cession of municipal control of the Isthmus are the *best* he can get, he will accept them, for reasons already suggested. In view, however, of the vast commercial interests which the early future promises us through the medium of our Panama interoceanic transit, the United States can afford to deal liberally to obtain perfect security of that route, in order to make it a reliable and free highway for all the world.

We commend this subject to the prompt and careful consideration of our Government, with an earnest expression of hope that the present auspicious occasion will not be squandered. The Administration has opportunity here to achieve a vast good for the country, and win enduring honors for themselves, the monuments of which shall be a commerce richer than that now whitening every sea with American sails. Unless there is some objection not apparent to our minds, every consideration of duty demands that we should seize upon this commerce, especially when the road to its securement lies directly in the path we must tread, unless we shamefully abandon rights of American citizens already vested, and resolve to leave our travelers at the mercy of a semi-barbarous people. The peace which now reigns on the Isthmus is deceptive. It is enforced by the guns of our fleet alone; and the vicious passions of the rabble, instead of being soothed thereby, only burn the more fiercely, and acquire new strength under the restraint. If General Cass shall accept the already bankrupt guarantee of future security tendered by General Herran, and our fleets are withdrawn from Isthmian waters, the first accident occurring to ignite the flame of civil convulsion now scarcely smothered there, will assuredly renew the murderous scenes of April, 1856, marked, if possible, by greater ferocity. Fearful then will be the responsibility of the Administration which closed its ear to the voice of warning, and fatally failed to avail itself of the certain means of security so recently within its command. But we will not do the Administration the injustice of anticipating any such short-sighted policy.

A Dreadfully Thrilling Tragedy Spoiled.—The *Herald* tried the experiment yesterday of getting up a panic in a different direction from its customary course. It deserted Wall-street and went into the rural districts, and, instead of slaughtering bulls, murdered in cold blood an interesting young lady on Staten Island. It gave with every circumstantiality of evidence an account of a horrible murder that had been perpetrated on Staten Island the night before, referring to the "shocking tragedy" in its editorial columns, with a gusto which the announcement of such a startling event demanded. But as Mrs. Gamp's friend once remarked, "There wasn't never no such person" as the murdered young lady, and consequently she could not have been murdered. It was one of the *Herald's* special exploits—a piece of exclusive Heraldic information, which no other paper could possibly have had, because it was invented out of the entire cloth. Some enterprising Bohemian, of course, sold the item, but it was of such a suspicious character, and so wholly improbable, that it is not at all likely any one, except "an evening paper" which copied it, believed a word of it. It was a good deal worse than the case of Miss Madeleine Smith.

Stabbing Affray in Centre-street.—On Tuesday afternoon Joseph Johnson was stabbed at No. 68 Centre-street by a colored girl named Johanna Emmon. The stab took effect in the left breast, severing the mammary artery. The hemorrhage was stopped by Dr. McNair, after which the young man was removed to the City Hospital. The girl, Emmon, was promptly arrested by officer O'Rourke of the Fourteenth Precinct and taken to the Tombs, where she was committed for trial.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Wall-st. and [illegible] Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Settlement of the Difficulty with New-Granada—Resignation of the Commissioner of Patents—Commodore Newton's Funeral—The Indian Troubles—Utah Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

Gen. Herran's propositions for an adjustment of the differences between New-Granada and the United States are acceptable. The President will not leave for Bedford Springs until this negotiation is terminated.

Judge Mason resigned his office as Commissioner of Patents to-day. An Eastern politician and mechanic is in view as his successor.

The pall-bearers for Commodore Newton's funeral are Captains Shubrick, Stewart and McCauley; Generals Henderson and Lawson, and Colonels Cooper and Craig. N. Y. S.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

The motion of Col. Lindsay, in the British House of Commons, calling for copies of Secretary Marcy's letter to the French Government on the subject of privateering, has attracted the attention of the Cabinet. The Secretary of State has for some time past had the question under consideration, and it is understood that he is utterly opposed to any such compact. The President will, no doubt, call the attention of Congress to the matter in his Message to the next Congress.

A dispatch to the War Department this morning from Minnesota, states that the Sioux Indians had given up Ink-pa-du-tah's band, and that confidence and quiet had been restored.

The obsequies of the late Commodore Newton will take place to-morrow. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to the 25th inst., informing him that the Sioux Indians have acceded to everything required of them by the General Government, and are now quiet.

The Postmaster-General has awarded the contract for furnishing stamped envelopes to G. F. Nesbitt, New-York, as the lowest bidder, having reference to the quality of samples and prices.

The members and Judges Advocate of the three Naval Courts of Inquiry, in joint meeting to-day, passed suitable resolutions consequent on the sudden death of Commodore Newton, presiding officer of the Senior Court.

Judge Stiles, District Attorney Hockaday, and Marshal Dotson, Federal officers for Utah, join in a card emphatically contradicting the reports from that Territory, extensively published in the newspapers, which charged David H. Burr, late Surveyor-General of Utah, with having committed frauds upon the Government, overcharging incidental expenses, and falsifying the position of the Mormons.

A report is in circulation that Brigham Young has written a letter to President Buchanan, expressing his gratification at the prospect of being relieved from the Governorship of Utah, and promising that the Federal officers to be sent thither will be kindly treated, provided they attend to their legitimate business.

New-Orleans papers and letters of the 23d are to hand. The papers contain nothing of interest.

Peremptory Demand Against Venezuela—The Indian Troubles in Minnesota, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

The Government has come to the determination to make a peremptory demand against Venezuela for the settlement of the claims of our citizens in the Bird Island affair. No special amount will be demanded, but on the recognition of the justice of our reclamation by Venezuela, a commission will be appointed to receive evidence, and settle the claims on principles of justice. Instructions are now being prepared for Mr. Eames, our minister to Venezuela, who is in Washington, and will return in a few days with the *ultimatum* of this Government.

In view of the threatening Indian hostilities in Minnesota, orders have been issued from the War Department for the Company of the 2d United States Artillery at Fort Independence, Boston; for another Company of the same Regiment at Fort Hamilton, New-York, and one Company of Infantry at Detroit, to garrison Fort Ripley and Fort Snelling, in Minnesota.

The Interior Department has received advices that Mr. Leach, the Superintendent of the Southern Wagon-road to California, by way of El Paso and Fort Yuma, had arrived with his party at Desart, Ark., on the 15th inst., and were soon to commence field operations.

Mr. Magraw, of the Fort Kearney and South Pass Wagon-road, with Mr. Landers, the engineer of the expedition, arrived at Fort Laramie, Nebraska Territory, on the 8th inst., with a division, in advance of the main party. They were on their way to South Pass to lay out the road. UNO.

Injunction Against Bridging the Hudson at Albany.

TROY, Wednesday, July 29.

Judge Nelson's written opinion on the application of R. D. Silliman, of Troy, to restrain the Hudson River Bridge Company from building their bridge at Albany, under the act of the Legislature of this State in 1856, was received this morning. He grants the injunction and his opinion is strongly against the constitutionality as well as the general policy of the act. The Trojans are much rejoiced. The opinion will appear in full in our city papers to-morrow.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 29.

The opinion of Judge Nelson on the Albany Bridge case will be published to-morrow.

Judge Nelson, after reviewing the facts, declares the question to be, whether the bridge, when built, will obstruct navigation. If not, then the bill is clearly constitutional, and the right to build the bridge undoubted. He refers to the Wheeling Bridge case, in which much embarrassment was occasioned by the plea, when the question was before the Courts for final decision, that active measures should have been taken before the bridge was constructed. He declares himself unable to decide, from the testimony before him, whether the bridge will obstruct navigation, but in view of the expense of construction, and the doubts that exist as to the merits of the case, he decides to issue an injunction restraining the prosecution of the work until the final decision of the controversy.

More Indian Troubles.

TEN THOUSAND INDIANS DEFYING THE UNITED STATES TROOPS—FLIGHT OF SETTLERS, ETC.

DUBUQUE, Wednesday, July 29.

St. Paul dates to the 26th inst. are to hand. An express from the Sioux agency had arrived there and reported that 10,000 Indians were defying the United States Troops, and that a renewal of hostilities was unavoidable. The settlers were flying to the forts for protection. Gov. Medary was endeavoring to preserve the peace. He sustains the action of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in suspending the payment of the annuities until the Sioux nation deliver up the infamous band of murderers. This the Sioux refuse to do, and are trying to bring about a collision with the Government troops. A telegraphic dispatch from Secretary Floyd, refusing the request of Gov. Medary for arms and volunteers for defence, occasions some excitement. Two hundred men had prepared themselves, and were determined to march, if need be, for the protection of the frontier.

The Democratic Convention had not organized.

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYANE, WITH FIFTY-THREE FILLIBUSTERS—SAILING OF THE AMERICA, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 29.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived here to-day in twenty-four days from Aspinwall, bringing as passengers fifty-three of Walker's men, entirely destitute. Among Walker's officers, arrived by the *Cyane*, are Major Delany and Lieuts. Simpson and Snyder. When the *Cyane* left Aspinwall, the United States ship *Roanoke* lay there with 240 other fillibusters, who were to start for New-York very soon. The [illegible] had also arrived from [illegible], including a large number of deserters. At [illegible] were several hundred more deserters.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here about noon to-day, with 64 passengers for Liverpool, and 24 for Halifax. She takes out nearly $100,000 in specie.

The ship *Britannia*, before reported ashore in Saguenay Bay, was towed to Quebec on the 24th, water-logged.

From Philadelphia.

TWO CHILDREN STARVED TO DEATH—VISITS OF MILITARY AND FIREMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 29.

Fredericka Bush, a German, was arrested here to-day, for causing the death of two children by starvation. They had been placed in her charge by their parents. One of them died on Sunday, and the other yesterday. The Coroner is investigating the matter.

Eagle Hose Company, of Buffalo, visited Independence Hall to-day, and were welcomed by Mayor Vaux in a pleasing speech. A. M. Clapp, editor of the Buffalo *Express*, responded on behalf of the Company. The Company also visited the United States Mint, and will attend, this evening, a concert at the Academy of Music.

The New-York Grenadiers arrived here unexpectedly this afternoon, but are being handsomely entertained.

The Mormon Difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 29.

The *Republican* publishes the affidavit of Curtis E. Bolton, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah. It is addressed to Attorney-General Black, and the seal of the Court is attached to it. Mr. Bolton declares that the statements of Judge Drummond are false regarding the destruction of the records of the Court; that they are all safe in his custody—not one missing, and that no person has ever disturbed them.

Arrival of the Isabel—Burning of the Ship Cossack at Sea.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 28.

The Steamship *Isabel* arrived here to-day from Havana and Key West on the 25th inst.

The Ship *Cossack*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst., southwest of Tortugas. The Captain reached Key West on the 22d.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived here to-day in 60 hours from New-York.

Personal.

Hon. David Wilmot, Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has resigned his Judgeship for the purpose of having a clear field, and giving his whole time to the Gubernatorial contest. He has also challenged General Packer to meet him on the stump, to discuss the various political topics of the day.

Mr. Glover, for several years connected with the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, has sent in his resignation.

Richard B. Kimball, the author, has taken a cottage on the banks of the Connecticut, and is hard at work on the sequel to *St. Leger*.

A movement is set on foot in this city by the friends and admirers of the late Joseph Buchan, of the New-Orleans *Daily Times*, to testify the respect in which his memory is held by his fellow countrymen here, by making some provision for his widow and orphan children.

Edward Everett has agreed to deliver his Washington oration at Portland, early in August, probably on the 7th. This makes three addresses from him in one week—at Middletown, Conn., Aug. 3; at Brunswick, 5th, and at Portland, 7th.

Among the notables in Montreal, at the Donegana Hotel, are Lord De Blaquiere and Sir William Boyd. The latter is traveling for information and pleasure.

The Brontë family are to be treated of in a lecture, by Rev. Henry Giles, during the coming season.

Professor W. A. Harris, of Virginia, has been elected to the Chair of Natural Science in La Grange College, Georgia.

Lola Montez is playing an engagement at the Lyceum, Toronto.

Obituary.

Hon. John Glen King, of Salem, Mass., died at his residence, on Sunday, July 27, at the age of 70. He had been for many years a leading member of the Massachusetts Bar, and had held many offices of public trust. He was one of the counsel employed by the Massachusetts Legislature in the "Prescott Impeachment Case" of 1821, in which he sustained himself with distinction against Daniel Webster.

Death of Commodore Newton.

From the Washington Union, July 29.

Our community will not soon recover from the shock which it received yesterday afternoon by the sudden death of Commodore John T. Newton, whose courtesy, accomplishments, bravery, and gallant bearing in the most trying situations, have added so much lustre to the American Navy. He was a member of one of the Naval Courts of Inquiry now sitting in this city, and at the time of its adjournment, at noon yesterday, appeared to be in the enjoyment of his customary vigorous health. On leaving the Court, he walked to the residence of Chambers Webster, Esq., and in a few minutes after entering the house of that gentleman was attacked with apoplexy—surviving the attack only two hours.

Commodore Newton entered the navy in 1809, and at the time of his death was about 65 years old. Within a few days we have been called upon to announce the deaths of Captain Hunter, Lieutenant Decatur, and Lieutenant Hare, and now the name of Newton is to be added to this band of departed spirits, the recollection of whose heroic deeds will be long and warmly cherished by their grateful and admiring countrymen.

The following "general order" has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy:

GENERAL ORDER.

The department, with pain, announces to the navy and marine corps the sudden death from apoplexy of Commodore John T. Newton, who expired in the city of Washington on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Commodore Newton entered the navy on the 16th of January, 1809, having been in the service nearly half a century, during which period he has occupied various positions of trust and responsibility. His loss will be severely felt.

His funeral will take place from the Meade House, on F street, on the 30th inst., at 10 A. M.; at which the officers of the navy and marine corps are directed and the officers of the army requested to attend in full uniform. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1857.

A Disregarded Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The readers of the Times may not be aware that the Act of 1830, ch. [illegible], which declared it to be unlawful to pass, circulate or receive bank notes issued by foreign corporations under the denomination of $5, is still in force. In the case of the Merchants' Bank of New-York *vs.* Spalding, recently reported in 5 Selden's Rep. 53, [illegible], Judge, says: "It has at no time since 1830 been lawful to pass a foreign bank note under the denomination of $5 in this State; though at one period the offence was more highly penal than at present. It has seemed necessary to say thus much upon this part of the case, as it is a question of too practical a character to be left open to controversy."

The Act of 1830 reads as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person, from and after the 1st day of September next, to pass, circulate, or receive in payment within this State, any bank note, bill or promissory note for the payment of money issued by any State or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporate, not authorized to issue the same in and by any of the laws and statutes of this State, under the denomination of $5.

Sec. 2. Any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note, bill, or promissory note, with costs of suit, to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same, and prosecute such suit to judgment in any court within this State having cognizance thereof.

Your OBSERVING CORRESPONDENT.

Cotton and Corn in South Carolina.—The Charleston *Mercury* apprehends that the long-continued rains will prove very injurious to the crops of Cotton and Corn in that neighborhood. Large Rice plantations in the vicinity of the Ashepoo and Combahee Rivers had suffered beyond remedy.

The Alexandria, Va., *Sentinel* records the death of Chas. S. Hall, organist of Christ Church in that city, who was drowned while bathing Monday morning. He was a professor of music, and much esteemed by his fellow citizens.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE COLLEGE.

A Tonsorial Professorship—Meeting of the Alumni—Speeches of Rev. Daniel Waldo and Dr. Wayland and others—Class Meetings of 1827, 1847, 1854—The Phi Beta Kappa—Poem by F. M. Finch—Oration by Wendell Phillips—Nothing to Wear.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

I told you yesterday that Yale College wants money. But the College has another want, and of a very different character. It wants a BARBER. A tonsorial professor ought to be added to the Faculty immediately. Long and unshorn locks, resembling a lion's mane, swinging about a student's head, may be a very classical ornament to one yet in the labyrinths of an education; but I protest that they are not beautiful. My host tells me he cannot obtain mattresses enough for his guests. I advise him to catch a hundred or so of these shaggy-headed students and shear them. There will then be no lack of curled hair at the mattress maker's; and if the process should shear Sampson of his strength, it will not shear him of his beauty. I have long since concluded that the true tonsorial theory lies in that couplet which barbers in the rural districts are fond of painting on their signs:

> Man wants but little here below,
> Nor wants that little long.

And upon this principle a new tonsorial professorship in Yale should be established.

But to pass to something greater. The annual meeting of the Alumni this morning, in Graduates' Hall, was one of those pleasant reunions worth remembering; but, at the same time, impossible to record. The venerable Professor SILLIMAN called the meeting to order, and invited all those who graduated more than fifty years ago to take seats on the platform. The platform was soon filled by the gray-headed men of a former generation.

Ex. JONATHAN IVES, of the class of 1807, was called to the chair, and CHARLES KNIGHT, Esq., of the class of 1834, was appointed Secretary. The Obituary Record of Graduates who died during the past year, and which I sent you yesterday, was then read. After the reading was ended, the Chairman called upon the old graduates, commencing with Rev. DANIEL WALDO, of the class of 1788. The old gentleman entertained us with many interesting reminiscences of the College in his day. When he was a Freshman he had to run hither and thither on menial services for every Sophomore who chose to call upon him. *The Sophomores then, were much as now. They were "wise fools."* He remembered what Dr. BELLAMY said: "that he felt no diffidence about preaching to any one but Sophomores." Gambling and playing cards was a common occupation of the students of that time, particularly in his class. "One day," said Mr. WALDO, "GRAFTS and I went in with a party of classmates and took hands in a game. Our motives were good. We gambled with them, so as to exert a good influence over them, and be prepared to screen them from ruin, should President STILES discover and excommunicate them. But I would not advise you, my young friends, to go so far as that.

"You should always be ready, however, to screen and protect those who are unfortunate. I am now an old man. I have seen nearly a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you. Always eat slow—masticate well. Go to your food, to your rest, to your occupations, smiling. Keep a good nature and a soft temper everywhere. Never give way to anger. A violent tempest of passion tears down the constitution more than a typhus fever. Cultivate a good memory, and to do this you must always be communicative; repeat what you have read; talk about it. Dr. JOHNSON's great memory was owing to his communicativeness. You young men, who are just leaving college, let me advise you to choose a profession in which you can exercise your talent the best, and at the same time be honest. The best profession is the Ministry of the Gospel. *If you have not talents enough to be a* minister, be a lawyer, but be an honest lawyer. POPE's *line should be altered to read:*

> "An honest lawyer is the noblest work of God."

Mr. WALDO was followed by Hon. JOHN WALES, of Maryland, class of 1801. Knowing the power and the beneficial influence of Yale College, he felt impelled to eulogize her as his own *alma mater*. But she needs no eulogy. Her character and fame are known throughout the world. In every State, in every Territory, in every town in our own country, her influence is felt in the [illegible] of her graduates.

Dr. WAYLAND, President of Brown University, followed Mr. WALES. Referring to the extended influence of Yale College, he said that influence shows the power which exists for good in this institution. *What is that power? It is the responsibility which* you, the officers of this College, hold to this country and to humanity, to sustain the cause of justice, of right, of religion, of true piety, of education, of intelligence and of noble-minded patriotism. *This country*, in its progress, has arrived at one of the great switches of human destiny, and the impress which you now make upon the rising generation, will be felt, for good or for evil, more than ever before in our history.

Then followed Rev. L. I. HOADLY, of the class of 1817; Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois; Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL, of the class of 1827; THERON BALDWIN, of the same class; CHARLES TRACY, of the class of 1832; EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Rev. A. L. STONE, EDMUND TERRY, and Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, of the class of 1837, with members of the class of 1847, which is largely represented at the present anniversary. The speeches of these gentlemen were redolent of the past, when they were boys in college. It is impossible to transfer their spirit to your columns.

The class of 1835 is now eating its twenty years' supper, in full glee, at the New-Haven Hotel. This is rather a distinguished class. In college, it distinguished itself by blowing up, with a large charge of gunpowder, the pulpit in the College Chapel. Its gunpowder reputation may be said to exist still in some of its members—as in Rev. ANDREW L. STONE, of Park-street Church, Boston, who is particularly explosive on the subject of Slavery.

The most distinguished man in the class is Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, WILLIAM COIT and EDMUND TERRY, of the New-York bar; JOHN P. PUTNAM, of the Boston bar; A. L. CHAPIN, D. D., of Beloit College; BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, Professor of Rhetoric and *Intellectual Philosophy in New-York University*; ROBERT H. PADDOCK, M. D., of the Medical College of Vermont, and many others who are distinguished in the leading professions of the country, are graduates of 1837. The number of members of the Class at graduation was 106; of these 84 are now living; of these 21 are clergymen. About 50 members are present at the supper to-night.

The Class of 1847 is eating its tenth year's supper this evening, at the Park House. This Class was Seniors when I was a Freshman here. It graduated 122 men, of whom 90 are now living. Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has lately taken a prominent position on the question of negro emancipation in Missouri, is a member of this Class, and perhaps at present the most distinguished member. Thirteen of the members of this Class are clergymen.

The Class of 1854 is eating its three years' supper this evening. *Many men of this Class* belong to the South. They are generally absent from this celebration, having sent their regrets with a denunciation for Yale College and its Abolition *friends*! Are such men fools or asses? The silver cup of this class is given to Master EDWARD HOBSON, the infant son of HENRY HOBSON, *of Syracuse, born February 2, 1856*, the first child born in the Class. The presentation speech was made by SAMUEL C. BLACKMAN, of New-Haven, ROBERT E. TAYLOR, of Poughkeepsie, presiding at the table.

The North Church is filled this evening by a large audience, to listen to a poem by FRANCIS M. FINCH, and an oration by WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Mr. FINCH has deviated from the usual custom on such occasions, and instead of delivering a didactic poem, in hexameter, furnishes a congeries of songs and refrains strung harmoniously together. The piece is called "The Necklace," and very appropriately called. The idea is as follows: An angel has fled from Paradise, taking with him a vase in which he has collected all the voices of earthly song, which are at once crystalized into emblematic forms. The prominent songs are "The Death Song of Lawrence on the Chesapeake," "The Wine Song," "Song of the Locomotive," "Song of the Miser," "Song of the Storm," "The Wife's Prayer." I have been permitted to copy one of these songs:

SONG OF THE STORM.

> I am Storm—the King!
> I live in a fortress of fire and cloud,
> You may hear my batteries sharp and loud,
> In the Summer night,
> When I and my warriors arm for the fight,
> And the willows moan,
> And the cedars groan
> As they bend beneath the terrible spring
> Of Storm—the King!
>
> I am Storm—the King!
> My troops are the winds, and the hail, and the rain;
> My foes the woods and the feathery grain,
> The mail-clad oak
> That guards his front to my charge and stroke,
> The ship on the sea,
> The blooms on the lea,—
> And they writhe and break as the war cries ring
> Of Storm—the King!
>
> I am Storm—the King!
> I drove the sea o'er the Leyden dykes;
> And, a deadlier foe than the burgher pikes,
> To the walls I bore
> The "Ark of Delft" from the ocean shore,
> O'er vale and mere,
> With warlike speed,
> Till the Spaniard fled from the deluge-ring
> Of Storm—the King.
>
> I am Storm—the King!
> I saw an armada set sail from Spain
> To sprinkle with blood a maiden's reign.
> I met the host
> With shattering blows on the island coast,
> And tore each deck
> To shreds and a wreck;
> And the Saxon poets the praises sing
> Of Storm—the King.
>
> I am Storm—the King!
> They called their village the fair, young queen
> Of all that dress in the garden's green.
> I hurled the wave;
> It was glory to see the Cataract rave!
> It whelmed and tore
> With a splintering pour,
> And none relief to their help could bring
> From Storm—the King.
>
> I am Storm—the King!
> My marshals are four—the swart Simoom,
> Sirocco, Tornado, and swift Typhoon;
> My realm is the world,
> Wherever a pennon is waved or furled.
> My storm command
> Sweeps sea and land;
> And none unharmed a scoff may fling
> At Storm—the King.
>
> I am Storm—the King!
> I scour the earth, the sea, the air,
> And drag the trees by their emerald hair,
> And chase for game,
> With a leap and a scream, the prairie flame,
> The commerce ark,
> And the pirate bark,
> And none may escape the terrible spring
> Of Storm—the King!

The allusion in the Vth stanza is to the village of Ithaca, N. Y., which was partly destroyed, with loss of life, by a flood from a neighboring creek, a few weeks since.

As I close my letter, WENDELL PHILLIPS has arisen to address the Society, extemporaneously, on a theme which I may call, "The Duty of Educated Men to be Active Agitators." The house is densely crowded to hear the orator, who, in spite of his opinions, must be acknowledged to be one of the most eloquent public speakers in this country.

The Phi Beta Kappa, which he is addressing, verily needs shaking up in this neighborhood. Whatever *its condition may be in other Colleges*, in Yale it is out of caste entirely. The Society has elected to day for its orator next year, Prof. FELTON, of Harvard College, with Judge STRONG, of Reading, Penn., as his substitute. The Society's choice of a poet for the *next year, is significant. It has fallen upon* Mr. WILLIAM A. BUTLER, of New-York, the author of *Nothing to Wear*. As the Phi Beta Kappa has nothing to wear but its watch key, it is presumed that Mr. BUTLER may prescribe something poetically, which may relieve it from that embarrassing state of poverty, in which, like Miss Flora M'Flimsey, it has long been suffering.

To-morrow is graduating day, and with that will end these festivities.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Troops at Lawrence—Proceedings of Governor Walker.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LECOMPTON, Monday, July 20, 1857.

Whilst all the fuss and excitement prevails in Lawrence, the troops are very quietly enjoying themselves in camp. In the cool evening, (and how deliciously cool the evenings are here can only be known to those who, like us, are exposed to a broiling sun with a heat of 116°,) parties of ladies and gentlemen drive out to the camp, where, under the grateful shade of the bowers of green boughs erected by the *soldiers in front of the officers' tents*, they pass the few hours before nightfall with all the gaiety imaginable, and realize the romance of war to the letter. The Kansas ladies, let me add, *par parenthese*, are partial *to the army. They occasionally exhibit a* warlike spirit themselves, as, for instance, when, now and then *from some of these little towns round about, we hear of* them assembling in troops, seizing hatchets and driving in the heads of some unfortunate devil's lager bier and whisky barrels. In fact they remind me of that celebrated toast of a worthy *Major* of the Vermont militia, at a military festival which was graced by the presence of many of the sex, "The Ladies of Varmount," said he, with a terrible flourish, "fond of the Milingtary, but vartuous in their curiosity!"

Among the many extravagant things which our Lawrence friends have been guilty of during the last week, one of the most foolish was the frequent iteration, by some of the leading spirits there, of threats of personal violence to the Governor. As the Governor is possessed of the utmost courage and confidence, he determined to test the sincerity of these threats, and drove down from Lecompton to Lawrence this morning in the Government ambulance, passed through the town, stopped at the hotel for two or three hours, dined within ten feet of JIM LANE, and was not offered, I am informed, a discourteous remark.

Long ere this, I apprehend, you will have received intelligence by telegraph of the action of the Free State Convention which assembled at Topeka on Wednesday last to nominate a representative to Congress and a batch of State officers. After much anxious *deliberation and an excited discussion, they adjourned* without having accomplished their main object. The question which led to the premature breaking up of the sittings of the body was that as to the propriety of nominating a candidate as representative to Congress from the State of Kansas, or of simply nominating a delegate from the Territory. Not being able to arrive at any agreement on the point, they finally agreed to dissolve. Before adjourning, however, they nominated several State officers, and adopted a series of resolutions denying the validity of the laws of the Territorial Legislature, and suggesting the advisability of resubmitting the Topeka Constitution to the people. Mr. M. J. PARROT, a young man of considerable ability, comes forward as the Free State candidate for delegate and representative both, but there are so many aspirants that it is a question whether he may not be tricked out of the nomination, if one should ever be made.

P. H. C.

Letter from Beverley Tucker Sustaining Gov. Walker.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: The inclosed letter to Mr. PRYOR, editor of *The South*, was sent him some days ago, with a request to publish it. This he has declined to do. I respectfully ask its insertion in your paper, in the hope that some of the views it contains may be acceptable to your readers, and may place the subject upon which it treats in a more favorable light than that given by some of the Democratic presses, which entertain opposite opinions.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1857.

To R. A. PRYOR, Esq., Editor of *The South*, Richmond Va.

DEAR SIR: I have read with much attention your articles on Kansas, Governor WALKER, the Administration, &c. In forming a determination to prepare this letter to you, I have been moved solely by a desire to do something, in my humble way, to smooth the agitated current of public opinion in the South (and especially in Virginia) upon this important subject. Nor have I, in appending my own name to it, been influenced by any vain parade of myself, but have done so purely because there are some, at least, who will read it, that will not doubt my loyalty to the faith in which I have been reared, and to those principles which it was my privilege publicly to proclaim and defend. You have said, and fairly said, that your columns were open to a respectful discussion of public affairs, even if the views presented were not in coincidence with your own. You will find that I will not violate the courtesy you extend. It is, perhaps, proper to say that I have not been prompted to this step by any member of the Administration, either directly or indirectly, nor have I advised any of them of my purpose.

In regard to the Administration and Governor WALKER in Kansas, I have a word to say. I view the course of Governor WALKER in a very different light from you. The South cannot afford to be in the wrong. It is in a minority, and should be triply armed with a just cause; and so it is in fact. I must not be understood by this that, *because* she is in a *minority*, she must therefore be tame under an assault upon her rights. By no means. This very fact would justify a jealous and quick resentment; *but she must preserve the right to her cause* as the surest means of protecting herself.

You will remember that this Kansas controversy is no new affair. It has been ripening into issue for more than 30 years. It has had its various stages of development, and has evoked various remedies. The Missouri Compromise was the first great error in creating the sectional dispute between the North and the South. That was a measure which contemplated the existence of a legal and political North, and a legal and political South. It was a compromise under which the parties undertook an armed neutrality. It settled nothing. The principles of the Federal Constitution are the principles of the State-rights men—the true, able, and patriotic State-rights men of the South. It is simply impossible that those principles could have been evoked in adjusting the Missouri Compromise, because that measure cuts the matter in controversy in two parts, and assumed to declare that Slavery should be legal south of a given line of latitude, and illegal north of that line. Hence to the extent that the legislation of 1820 could effect it, our union of political equality was made a coalition of inequalities and fatal sectional antagonism. It is manifest from these reflections that no mere legislative remedies on the part of Congress could effectually remove the difference between the North and the South on the subject of Slavery in the Territories.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the Compromise of 1820 is declared unconstitutional and void. That act of the Court has thus settled the question of the power of Congress upon the subject; and, of course, it has left all such matters to be determined by the people of any given Territory when they shall form their State constitution preparatory to demanding admission into the Union.

If Congress has no power to determine what shall be the social institutions of a State, it follows that the people of a Territory have: for it is impossible to recognize any intermediate authority, or to give effect to our system of government in any other mode of action.

Now, in the case of Kansas, Congress, in its organic act, solemnly disavowed its authority over the people, and declared that they were perfectly free to arrange for themselves their own social institutions. By that act Congress ceased to exercise control in Kansas, and announced to all the world that the people of Kansas, by a fair vote, should determine for themselves whether they would or would not have Slavery.

Under these circumstances, the Administration appointed ROBERT J. WALKER to be Governor of that Territory. Mr. BUCHANAN had just issued his inaugural address, in which he had solemnly declared to the country that it would be his purpose to secure to the people of Kansas, in accordance with the organic act of that Territory, a full and fair vote in adopting their own social institutions. The Supreme Court of the United States had just announced to the country its decision that it was the fundamental right of the people thus to act; that in them existed, by virtue of their sovereign attributes, full authority to establish their own State Constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union.

In selecting Governor WALKER to proceed to Kansas, he was, then, bound by the organic law of that Territory, enacted by Congress, by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal, by the opinion of the Executive declared to the country on his accession to office, by the unanimous vote of the cabinet on his letter of instructions, by the great principles of the Democratic Party on which the recent canvass had been conducted, and by the common maxims of Republican Government, to use every honorable means in his power to secure to the people of that disturbed Territory the free exercise of their elective rights.

And what principle of justice, what instinct of free Government, what tradition of order in society has been offended by Gov. WALKER in the course he has thought proper to pursue? If Congress does not propose to act, what sense or propriety is there in denying to the people the right to do so? And who is injured? Who can be injured by such action? It is said that it will result in making Kansas a free State. If so, it must be by a *fair vote*; and to make it a Slave State by any other process would not only *disease the cause of the South, but would inevitably*, in the end, fail of its purpose.

I repeat, we cannot afford to be in the wrong. We cannot afford to establish Slavery anywhere against the fairly-ascertained will of the people. If we triumph, let it be upon an issue which shall mark our cause as just, and shall vindicate us against assault after our work shall be completed.

We of the South have been assailed by fanaticism, as attempting to *force* Slavery upon the country in opposition to the will of local communities. You know, and I know, that we have been grossly misrepresented in this respect; and now that the occasion presents itself, it is our duty to evince our devotion to a great fundamental principle of civil liberty, by agreeing that in Kansas there shall be a full and fair vote upon the vital question of forming and ratifying their State Constitution.

In regard to the course of Gov. WALKER in Kansas, he has done nothing, as far as I know, which does not look to an honest decision by the people themselves upon matters in dispute there.

He is acting with all the leading men in the Democratic Party, precisely as Virginia acted with the Democracy of New-York in all Federal affairs.

He is cordially endorsed by the leading friends of the South residing in Kansas—by Judge Elmore, formerly of South Carolina—by Dr. STRINGFELLOW, Dr. JONES, Gen. WHITFIELD, Col. DONIPHAN, Col. ISAACS—by all the speakers on the stump, by their conventions, by everybody from all sections of the Union now residing there, save, of course, that band of idiot fanatics who live on the decayed form of the Topeka Constitution, and believe in its coming resurrection. *Of the truth of these facts I have the most unquestioned authority.*

If this, then, be so, I make this point: If the people of Kansas—and among them hosts of our own Virginia brethren—are satisfied with Gov. WALKER, why should the people of Virginia be dissatisfied? If our *Pro-Slavery* friends in Kansas and Missouri—a *State which has a large interest in keeping* out the Abolitionists from Kansas—applaud the course of Gov. WALKER, why should the people of Georgia and Mississippi complain? To answer this by saying that Gov. WALKER has caused our friends to recede—has *compelled them to recede—is but acknowledging the* weakness of our cause. But he has done no such thing. He has demanded that the Constitution to be adopted shall be submitted to the public for ratification; and I am informed by the highest and most unquestionable authority that there is not a leading man, and scarcely a single citizen, of that Territory who does not demand the same thing. In the recent canvass for the constitutional convention, *all* parties, I am informed, took that ground; and if they differed at all it was upon the *point of time* required to make a voter—whether it should be two, three or six weeks; and upon that point Gov. WALKER has given no opinion. And a query suggests itself here: Is it for you or I, or any State-rights man, Mr. PRYOR, to say that, before the organization of a Territory is fixed and adopted, a period of residence or time of inhabitancy shall be limited for *bona fide* settlers before they are allowed to partake in the incipient steps in organizing a Territory? Is not the Territory common property? Is not the privilege of partaking in its organization common and equal to the citizens of all the States? Does not that right commence the moment the citizen of a State becomes the inhabitant of a Territory? *May the common partners be allowed the greater privilege or preference of partaking in the organization, simply because they have longer lived on the common premises?* Take care, or equality and community of State-rights may be assailed in assailing Gov. WALKER *on this point*.

But it is alleged that Governor WALKER argued the question of the practicability of maintaining Slavery in Kansas upon the law of climate. I am not prepared to defend the relevancy or necessity of this argument at that time; but, after all, it is only what many of our Southern statesmen have done before—Senators HUNTER, BUTLER, and others. The time is not far distant, I hope, when the South may invoke the principle referred to in reference to other portions of the public Territories, and, perhaps, *even beyond our present limits.* Be this as it may, I am one of those who think our cause too strong to be impaired or injured by philosophic inquiry or argument. At most, however, Governor WALKER announced the law without speaking at all upon the question of its execution. This was his right; and it is to be deeply regretted that a portion of the State-Rights men have exhibited so much sensitiveness on this subject.

My peculiar views of the powers of the General and State Governments, and of the vital necessity of maintaining State sovereignty in all its true vigor, makes me quite satisfied to see the affairs of Kansas separated from Congress entirely; and I do not see how we can complain of Gov. WALKER, since all authority has been transferred to the people of Kansas, for insisting that they, and they alone, shall decide what shall be their institutions. *Nor am I prepared* to admit, in this country, that a public functionary who seeks the honest execution of a great trust, by and for the benefit of the people themselves, can be in the wrong.

In *conclusion, I have said thus much because I feel* the deepest interest in the harmony of the Democratic Party in the South—a party whose power for good lies wholly in its unity. Distract and divide it, and *our enemies are triumphant. Present* it with a broken front, and it will be a sad but faithful illustration of the folly in the fable of the "Three Bulls in the Meadow." And it is because I sincerely believe that the causes alleged do not justify the furious assaults upon Governor WALKER, and through him, of course, upon the Administration, that I have taken some pains to present another, as I religiously believe, a true statement of the case. If it were otherwise—*if I saw the shaft aimed at the honor, dignity*, or equality of my old Mother—all federal personages, high or low, would be as dust in the balance to my allegiance to her, and my resentments of her wrongs.

Of the attacks upon Gov. WALKER's personal *integrity, I have, I confess, with some difficulty*, refrained from commenting. It would have been a grateful task to have told you many things that would have had the effect to disabuse your mind of its impressions of him; but I have chosen to address myself merely to the points in public discussion. That Gov. WALKER has been largely involved, and that he may still be so, may or may not be true; but this does not always presume *dishonesty*; for I take it we have not arrived at that refinement of honor that constitutes a debt a disgrace or poverty a crime. If it were so, the *first circles* would be greatly depopulated, and our attention and treasure had better be turned to multiplying our penitentiaries.

Asking pardon for the unexpected length of this letter, I am, respectfully and truly, your friend,

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

Letter from Senator Mason on Kansas.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the South:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of Monday last, in an article headed "Walker's Usurpation," I observe the following paragraph:

> "But we are told that HUNTER and MASON, and other distinguished Southern Senators, in the debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, expressed the same opinion, that Kansas must be a free State, &c."

I cannot undertake to say what opinions may have been expressed by my honored colleague, or by other Senators from the South, in reference to the probable condition of Kansas, though from a general knowledge of their views in regard to that Territory, I should not doubt that any opinions so expressed would have reference to circumstances and contingencies necessarily qualifying them. To avoid misconstruction, however, I think it proper to say that I never expressed the opinion thus ascribed to me, because I never entertained it. At the time the law passed organizing the Territorial Government, there were few with whom I conversed who did not believe that the future State would take its place with those recognizing and cherishing the condition of African Slavery. There was at that time certainly every reason to believe why this should be so, and none why it should not. The State of Missouri, bordering its eastern frontier, was a slaveholding State, holding at that time nearly a hundred thousand slaves, and these were chiefly held in border counties. The State of Arkansas, adjacent to the Territory, on the south, was likewise a slaveholding State. The soil and climate of Kansas were well adapted to those valuable products, chiefly hemp and tobacco, which gave value to slave labor in Missouri. The proximity of its population, with the attractions of new, fertile, and cheap land, I believed would lead the slaveholders in Missouri to diffuse themselves speedily over Kansas, and the prohibitory line of 36° 30' being obliterated, there was no reason why they should not. I had no fear of fair competition in such appropriation of the Territory from any quarter. Unfair competition I did not look to. What may yet be the result as to the condition of Kansas, notwithstanding the extraordinary and unscrupulous efforts of Northern abolitionists to force a population there, I cannot undertake to say. Nor will I allude in this place to the new and unexpected aspect now exhibited of affairs in that territory, with so much propriety reprehended by the columns of the *South*. Whatever may be the information of others, I certainly am not sufficiently informed of the existing state of things in Kansas to form a clear opinion, one way or the other; yet I will venture to say this much, that if African slavery be ultimately excluded from Kansas, it will be effected by the numerical force of organized majorities, operating against the usual laws which govern emigration, and will present a new and most instructive lesson to the Southern States. Very respectfully, I am, yours, &c., &c. J. M. MASON.

THE FREE LABOR MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA

Hon. Eli Thayer Addressing the Land Owners.

From the Guyandotte (Va.) Unionist, July 25.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GUYANDOTTE.—At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Guyandotte and vicinity, held at the Town Hall according to previous notice, on Tuesday, July 21, 1857, Mr. A. J. KEENAN was appointed President, and Dr. T. C. BUFFINGTON, Secretary.

The President explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Hon. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, President of the Homestead Aid Society, who, in a brief and eminently practical speech, exhibiting the object of that Society.

Whereupon, on motion, the Chair appointed J. C. WHEELER, S. M. RUSSELL, Esq., and Dr. T. C. BUFFINGTON a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject discussed in Mr. THAYER's speech.

The Committee appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject discussed in THAYER's speech, submitted the following:

Whereas, The Legislature of New-York has chartered a Company that design, as we have been informed by Hon. ELI THAYER, the President of that Company, purchasing land in Virginia, and settling the same with intelligent, industrious and enterprising agriculturists, mechanics and miners; and, whereas, a few leading men, influenced as we believe by a wrong conception of the object of this enterprise, have sought to array the citizens of the State against Mr. THAYER and his company, which we, as at present advised, believe to be an act of injustice *towards them calculated to militate against the interest of* Western Virginia, and give to citizens of other States an incorrect impression of the opinions of the people of this State on that subject: therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of, and will encourage, every well-founded enterprise that has for its object the cultivation of the wild and uncultivated portions of Western Virginia, the development of our mineral resources, the establishment of manufactories, or anything else that tends in any manner to make us an independent, self reliant people.

Resolved, That we will welcome to our State the good, law-abiding citizens of any and all other States of the Union, or the world, who may choose to cast in their lot with us, to aid us in making Western Virginia one of the wealthiest sections in the Union, and raising the Old Dominion, the mother of States and statesmen, to the dignified and commanding commercial position which she once occupied among the States of the Union.

Resolved, That we will defend in the possession of equal rights with ourselves, the peaceable, law-abiding citizens of other States who may settle in our midst, and conform to the laws of the State.

On motion of L. SEDINGER, Esq., the above report *of the Committee was unanimously adopted.* On motion of J. W. HITE, Esq., the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for insertion in the *Unionist*, the New-York *Herald*, and Norfolk *Argus*.

A. J. KEENAN, *President.*

J. C. BUFFINGTON, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS OF HON. ELI THAYER.

From the Guyandotte (Va.) Unionist, July 25.

This gentleman addressed the citizens of Guyandotte on the subject of settling and organized emigration in Virginia, of which we have heard so much of late. As many of our readers are, no doubt, anxious *to know for themselves the objects and designs of the* company, we attended and prepared an imperfect abstract of his remarks for their perusal, which, however, does not do Mr. THAYER justice, as he uses more argument in the same length of time than any speaker *we ever attempted to follow.*

He said it was not his purpose to address them on metaphysics, religion or politics, but their mutual wants. He represented the Homestead Aid Society, and they could command capital, and influence the concentration of skillful operatives, while in Cabell and Wayne counties he found a country more capable of making its population independent of all other sections than any other portion of the country he had noticed. He found here fine agricultural districts unoccupied, a rich mineral region undeveloped, and the people importing from other States their agricultural *implements and furniture*, when the wood and the iron in its crude state, and the coal for fuel, is here in abundance. In Massachusetts an immense sum is produced from the workshops and manufactories, but this is not all clear profit; from it must be deducted *the cost of the raw material, which generally has to* be transported from the South or the West. You, then, want skillful men and capital to build up your country, and we want land and raw material. You can supply our wants—we can supply yours.

If we purchase land here, it will be divided into small farms, which will be cultivated so as to be made to produce as much per acre as possible. It is a curse to any country to have but few landholders. England was cursed when she had but one landholder—WILLIAM the Conqueror—less cursed when she had more landholders under the aristocracy, and still cursed by having but few.

We are falsely charged with a design of buying up fictitious land-titles by the *Kanawha Valley Star* and some other papers in the State. As yet we have purchased no land, and shall not unless we can obtain for it a clear and indisputable title, such as Mr. LAIDLY, or some one as competent to decide, will say is unexceptionable. It is true, we have made conditional bargains for land, which are bonded to the company, and which we can purchase, or otherwise—as we choose; but the title to those lands is indisputable—such as Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. McCORMICK or Mr. BRUNNING can make, which no one will pretend to dispute.

It is asked why I address the people on this subject when requested by them to do so? Why not proceed at once, and do as we have a legal right to do, purchase all the land we desire, and commence operations? We want something more than our legal rights; we want *friendship*, a fraternal *feeling*; to secure that, we desire an opportunity to explain to our future fellow-citizens and neighbors, the object of our enterprise, that they may entertain no false conceptions thereof. It is objected also, that we come as an organized body, and not one at a time.

The Company have no power over the emigration. They control themselves, and act for themselves, and only come here under the auspices of the Company, *for the reason that they hold out to them superior* inducements. There are a great many who won't come under the auspices of the Company, who will come, however, in consequence of this enterprise. *They come because they know they will have the* advantages of being near schools and meeting-houses, which they appreciate quite as highly as fertile lands. Without a certain knowledge that they would have an opportunity of educating their children, *they could not be induced to come.*

The reason this section has not been improved is, because it has been overlooked. The attention of Eastern men has been directed to the Great West, and there is more known now about Kansas, Nebraska and Utah than Western Virginia, while the latter possesses many advantages over the former. Here it is healthy, while there they are shivering with chills and fever; here the agricultural, the mineral and timber regions are in close proximity, while there it is not the case. And there is no reason why a great commercial and manufacturing city may not be built up somewhere in the magnificent valley between this and the Mouth of Sandy. It is in the great southern *bend of the Ohio—a central point, accessible to the* fertile valleys and rich mineral region of the Kanawha, Guyandotte Twelvepole and Sandy; also contiguous to Kentucky and Tennessee, where eastern capitalists and operatives have been invited and will probably go.

A large city at this point is likely to be built up only by this or a similar enterprise. Those employed in eastern workshops and manufactories have not the means, without aid, to come here and erect manufactories. As a general thing they have enough to bring them here and build a comfortable cottage. Let the company build manufactories and put in them power to propel any machinery desired for manufacturing furniture, agricultural implements, &c., and allow five thousand mechanics to go to work, using the power of the company free of charge, keeping up their own fires, &c.—this would be an inducement that would bring them here, and furnish a nucleus around which would soon grow a large and flourishing city; which would soon extend its influence to the surrounding country, bringing in a dense population, as it would furnish a market and give an impetus to agriculture.

This influence would extend farther. To secure the trade of a manufacturing city and producing country, such as this is capable of becoming, the remaining link of one hundred and seventy-five miles, that remains to be completed, in the great railroad route from Kansas to Norfolk, would soon be completed. This would be one of the best things for the interest of Virginia, and Gov. WISE has wisely advocated, with his characteristic zeal and energy, its accomplishment. On the completion of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, the twenty-four millions of stock, which Virginia has invested in other improvements and which is now worth ninety-two cents in market, would immediately raise to par, as this road would pour over the other improvements of Virginia a tide of trade and travel that would make them profitable to her as a stockholder.

You, therefore, see that the object of this Company is not as has been represented by some, but purely a business association, having a business object in view, and calculated to promote your interest as well as our own. It is absurd to suppose that we would come here and bring our wives and children to get into quarrels and difficulties—steal your slaves—or violate your laws in any respect. We do not want your slaves—we can do better without them. We like engine-power better than negro power, because that kind of servant don't run off, don't sulk nor tire—it will work night and day without murmuring—requires no food, and costs less—yet, if you should prefer negro power, we have no right to, and never will interfere with your right to employ it.

There are two classes of politicians he never admired; those who desired, and those who feared a dissolution of the Union; he did not believe in possible and did not desire it; but if there is danger of [illegible] this enterprise is more calculated to diminish than augment that danger: as the commingling and intertwining of the social and pecuniary interests of the people of the two sections is calculated to unite them more firmly together as one people.

In conclusion, Mr. THAYER requested that there should be no local jealousies excited, in reference to the site that might hereafter be selected, upon which to commence their operations, and demanded to be informed of the weak point, if any, in this policy, and the use of the hue and cry against them. In answer to a question from Rev. J. C. RICE, as to how the stock of the Company was raised, he replied as bank stock is usually raised. The charter authorized them to raise a capital stock of $200,000 to $5,000,000. They met at the Astor House, New-York, when the stock was taken in 30 minutes—sixty thousand by Virginians.

Sad Case of Suicide.

From the Manchester, N. H., American.

On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock P. M., a teamster driving near BAILEY & BLOOD's locomotive works, saw a young woman struggling with upraised hands, and disappearing under the water in the canal. The alarm was at once given, and the City Marshal summoned to the spot. The stream was exceedingly turbid from the heavy showers of the morning, so that nothing could be seen below the surface. The water was partially drawn from the canal, and by the means of boats, at 5½ o'clock she was found about three rods below where she was first seen.

Meantime, on the banks near by, partly concealed under bushes, was found her bonnet, shawl, parasol, wallet, and some pieces of paper—apparently so placed by herself. The wallet contained a $100 bill on Merchants' Bank, Boston, and $9 75 in small bills and change, but there was no writing giving any evidence as to the owner.

Soon after, her name was ascertained by the Misses TILTON, on the Amoskeag, to be ELIZA LUNT, daughter of JAMES LUNT, of Rockland, Me. She came to this city on Tuesday, and put up at the City Hotel, where her deportment was quiet and lady-like. She was apparently cheerful, and conversed with Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, and other persons of the house, going but once or twice each day upon the street. It was, however, noticed by some that her appearance at times was unusual and abstracted. At 11 o'clock on Saturday she rung the bell, and inquired of Mrs. NORRIS for a coach to take her to the cars for Lawrence, and was informed that she could not go till 4½, or early on Monday morning. At 3½ Mr. N. inquired of her if she intended to go by the next train. She replied that she had decided to wait till Monday. Soon after she went directly to the spot where the fatal act was committed, as she was seen on the track near by where she threw herself in, 20 minutes before 4 o'clock. She probably passed above the mills to escape observation.

The deceased came to this city several years ago in company with her sister who afterwards became the wife of Deacon DANIEL GOODEN. It will be remembered that Mrs. GOODEN committed suicide by taking poison, a year ago last Spring, after which the deceased left the city and returned here last October, and worked on the Amoskeag, boarding with Miss MARY A. BARKER, No. 26, and remained till the middle of February, when she left, with the intention, as she told Miss BARKER, of working in the mills of Lawrence.

While a boarder at Miss BARKER's she is represented as being very quiet, modest and unsociable—often abstracted and melancholy. She was quite a reader, and reflected much upon religious subjects, but entertained peculiar views. She believed in annihilation—that there was nothing beyond the grave. She seldom conversed with any one, and had no intimate acquaintances. She was considered to be partially insane, so strange was her appearance at times.

Her mother was deranged for a few years before her death, and with these facts in view it is but reasonable to suppose that the daughter committed this fatal act under an aberration of mind.

The pieces of paper found with her apparel on the banks of the canal, appear, when put together, to be a note of hand, given by a gentleman in New-York. We publish a *fac simile*:

——York, July 20th, 1857.
For value———to pay Miss E. LUNT———dollars ———on demand———with interest.
J. J. HUNTER.

The first letter may have been a P, and Hunter may have been Huntley. The blank spaces were previously torn out. It would appear from the date of this note that she must have come directly from New-York to this city, as she came on the 21st. In her trunk was found the following memorandum; "I shall be at 14 and 16 Dey-street. Direct corner of Bridge, Shepard & Waterman."

There were found in her trunk also some very valuable clothing, many valuable books, the Bible, a dictionary, the "Life of Harland Page," &c. When taken from the water she had on a beautiful silk dress, two gold finger rings, a gold breast pin, and gold ear rings.

Miss LUNT, some years since, was bequeathed $1,000 by an uncle on her mother's side, the money being under the care of another uncle. Her parents separated some years ago, and her father is still living, but not apprised for some time past of the whereabouts of his daughter. She was well educated, and for a time was at a public school at Townsend, Mass. In appearance she was above the average of her sex, and she is said to have been unexceptionable in her deportment.

The Official Edition of the Laws of 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The criticisms contained in one of your editorials, a few days ago, upon the manner in which J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, has performed his task of superintending the publication of the Session Laws, passed by the last Legislature, by no means exhaust the subject. All such books ought to have a carefully and thoroughly digested index at the end. Every case of public interest ought to be referred to in several places, and under several distinct heads, in the index. The index to these volumes is thrown together in a very careless, shabby and slovenly manner. Omitting minor defects, I would like to ask how in the world one would go to work to find from the index the act abolishing the allowance of days of grace in the payment of negotiable paper. You may look in the index, under the P or N, for "Promissory Notes," and you will not find it; nor will you find in the index any reference to "Bills of Exchange," or "Negotiable Paper," or "Checks" or "Drafts."

One of the sections of this statute changes the law in regard to the duties of Notaries Public very materially, and yet you will find no reference in the index either to "Protests" or to "Notaries Public." A client came into my office to inquire about the law, and after hunting after it half an hour through the index I finally gave it up in despair. I afterwards stumbled accidentally, while looking through the index upon the reference "Commercial Paper," which I suppose was put there to show where the act in question may be found. But instead of being placed in alphabetical order, where it belongs, it is stuck in very carelessly, nearly two pages out of its place, after the references "Commissioners," "Comptroller," "Committee of Legislature," &c. "In behalf of all those similarly interested" I will simply say that the act in question may be found on page 838 of the first volume. Yours, &c., E. P. H., Notary Public.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES. THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!! On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

OLD STAND, CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU. N. E. COLLINS & CO. are selling off their large stock of Clothing at very reduced prices. Summer Clothing of all kinds. Call and examine our stock before you purchase.
N. E. COLLINS & CO., corner John and Nassau.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, TOMATOES, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no praise, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

JENNINGS & JONES' PATENT $15 CARRIAGE TOPS, adapted especially for the Southern and Western trade, No. 390 Broadway.

GAITERS AT 12s., SLIPPERS, &c., WITH LADIES', Misses', Boys' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, &c., of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready-made clothing for Fall and Winter trade are particularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing. DAVID J. & GEORGE J. LEVY, No. 34 Warren-st., New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

SMITH—WALKER.—In this City, on Thursday, July [illegible], at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, Col. ABIJAH SMITH, of Ulster Co., N. Y., to Mrs. [illegible] M. WALKER, of this City.

CLARKE—MCMAHON.—At Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, July 28, at the residence of Fredk. Juliand, Esq., by Rev. Ferdinand Rogers, Mr. WILLIAM H. CLARKE, of Oxford, to Miss JULIA MCMAHON.

DIED.

LACOUR.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 28, of inflammation of the bowels, ELLA P. LACOUR, daughter of [illegible] and Elizabeth P. Lacour, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 183 Stanton-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday. Its remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

VAN LIEW.—In this City, on Monday, July 27, suddenly, AUGUSTUS T. VAN LIEW, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, [illegible] Henry Durell, and of his brother-in-law, Mr. James W. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 19 Hubert-st., on Thursday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

TODD.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 29, MARIA C., wife of William W. Todd, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 29 East 23d-st.

DAKIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 29, after a very short illness, MARIA, wife of Thos. Dakin, and youngest daughter of the late James [illegible], aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, corner of Bedford-av. and Ross-st., on Friday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DOOLING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 29, of consumption, MARY, the beloved wife of S. J. Dooling, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Washington-av., Brooklyn, third house northeast of Gates-av., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Lancashire and Warwickshire (Eng.) papers please copy.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 28, BENJAMIN I. HUNT, aged 33 years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house of his brother-in-law, Thos. Charters, corner of De Kalb and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn.

EATON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 27, of consumption, MARIA ANTOINETTE EATON, daughter of the late Winthrop Eaton, aged 16 years.

The friends of her family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 10 Lewis-place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, July 30 at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MURPHY.—At Williamsbridge, on Wednesday, July 29, ANNIE, wife of Richard Murphy.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Wm. Murphy, No. 537 4th st.

WARD.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, July 28, WORCOTT LONGWORTH, son of Marcus L. and Susan L. Ward, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) July 30 at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. [illegible] Washington st. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

SUPPORTING A WIFE. See this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED for some original thoughts on this subject. Engraved views of an Assembly at Newport, with description, together with THE TOMBS AND ITS MYSTERIES. American Institute—Snakes—The Post-Office—Dr. Dixon on Pork Eating—Mending the Eye—Shady Side of Traveling—Wisdom of Pole-Bending and Moving Machines—Progressing—What to Avoid in a City—Positive Information, Notes and Queries—New-York Boarding Houses—The Bachelor and Baby, &c. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it. Take it home with you.

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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE contains a Portrait of Cancemi, the Murderer.

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XV. INDEX OF UPWARD OF 2,600 PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES, in connection with Railways.

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NOTICE.—The attention of the traveling public is particularly directed to the comprehensive system of Through Routes embodied in this Number of the Guide, by which passengers can ascertain the shortest and most direct route to and from the principal cities in the Union without the necessary labor attending an examination of the separate Maps and Time Tables of the Railway Companies' Through Routes.

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In a style which, for artistic excellence, will compare with the efforts of the best adult companies on the stage.

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HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favoritta.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 48 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO MAGNIFICENTly finished 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, richly finished with round corners, double serpentine bottoms, rich heavy mouldings, full, rich tone; made by the most celebrated City makers, with full warrantee. Both are truly superb pianos, and must be seen to be described, and were taken in exchange for real estate at $450 each—price $265. Can be seen at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av. three doors from 4th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel, after 7 A. M. till night; will be made an object for cash. N. B.—Will be packed for shipping. Apply for three days.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 426 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ROSEwood and mahogany, for sale at $25, $50, $75, $85, $95 to $200. Gilbert's, Chickering's and Stodart & Dunham's. Great bargains given. The celebrated Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $35, $60, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $165. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st, Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN Brooklyn, between Fulton and Montague Ferries, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable. S. S., care of Hope Ex. Co., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK PARLOR on first and second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single or married gentlemen, with full or partial board. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ROOMS without board, for two or three single gentlemen. A private family preferred. Must be in Willow or Columbia-sts., between Pineapple and Pierrepont-sts. Address for one week, Box No. 1,643, New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has a number of very excellent rooms in his large Farm House, which can be secured by immediate application. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE UNDERsigned, yesterday afternoon, CERTIFICATE No. 25, for twenty shares of the capital stock of the Bank of the Commonwealth, the same being of no use to any one but the owner. The finder is requested to return it to No. 74 Beaver-st. FRANCIS BARRETTA.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided, a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with mosquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner at New-Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—A handsome country seat, with barn, coach-house, stabling, &c. &c., full-grown shade and fruit trees and gardens. The house stands 90 feet back on a beautiful avenue, with a frontage of ground of 125 feet, and 350 feet deep, and a carriage drive up to the house, which has a spacious portico in front. It is within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, and 22 miles from New-York. Hempstead is noted for its perfect healthiness, and its numerous and excellent roads, and beautiful drives, and good fishing in its neighborhood. Price $5,500. If wanted, 10 acres can be had adjoining. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I.

WANTED TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, BY a small family, from next Fall till May next, or longer, on the east bank of the Hudson, easily accessible by railroad, and not above 15 to 20 miles from town, a comfortable, pleasantly situated, and healthy residence with a few acres of cultivated grounds attached, and well adapted for Winter habitation. A favorable opportunity is hereby offered to any family possessing such a place, and desirous of leaving it for a time, temporarily to dispose of the same, as it will be well taken care of. Satisfactory references will be given. Address COUNTRY, Post-Office, Box 3,851 stating terms and location.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out-buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. Title undisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 130 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—THE BEAUtiful and pleasantly-located residence of Dr. James Case, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 1½ acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S. N. THOMAS.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentleman's place, about 2 hours' ride *via* New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.,) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and gunning, in as great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the river, 36 miles from the City, one mile from two dépôts, in parcels of from 6 to 26 acres. These parcels lie between the post-road and the river; a stream runs through part of the premises. These sites command elegant and extensive views of the River and surrounding country. Also, a farm on the River, for $250 per acre, with buildings. For particulars, apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large 2-story mansion, 54x50, with all the modern improvements, baths, water-closets, gas-pipes, &c. Large carriage house, and small barn, and about 4 acres. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson River, ½ mile from dépôt. For sale on easy terms. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the dépôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 107 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River, four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND.—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—FOUR cottages in Orange and West Bloomfield, with from 1 to 10 acres of land, and villa sites of 5 to 10 acres each, on Llewellyn Park. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROOK FARM, IN BLOOMfield, New-Jersey, distant from New-York 15 miles, containing 50 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and a pleasant cottage, with valuable barn and out-buildings, recently erected; connected with the house is a large strawberry and vegetable garden, and a great variety of choice fruit; a fine stream of water courses in front and rear of the house; situation healthy and pleasant, and easy of access; 12 trains a day to and from New-York, surrounded by dépôts within 1 to 3 miles. The farm will be sold entire, or in eligible lots, from 4 to 10 acres, to suit purchasers. Also, a most desirable location of 12 acres, within three quarters of a mile of a dépôt, peculiarly adapted for a gentleman's residence. The site is noted for its commanding prospect. Inquire of JOHN S. MALLARY, No. 246 Water-st., New-York, or W. HARRIS & SON, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON—A BEAUTIful farm of 80 acres, delightfully located in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, just above the Highlands on the East Bank of the river. Few places combine as many advantages of soil, water, abundance of fruits, convenience of dépôt, stores, churches, Post-Office, and fine drives as this. It is surrounded by highly embellished country residences, and is free from every kind of annoyances. Terms very favorable. DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a farm containing 35 acres of land, situated on Raritan Bay, Monmouth County, N. J., one and a half hours ride by steamboat from the City. For particulars, inquire of D. H. McALPIN, No. 305½ Broadway.

FARM WANTED—ON A LEASE, WITH PRIVilege of purchase during lease, of from 30 to 60 acres, within 30 miles of New-York, near dépôt or landing, free from store, with suitable buildings and some fruit. Address FARMER, this office, stating particulars and terms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED — WITH part of a house in Brooklyn. Court-street, west side, between Union-st. and City Hall preferred. Address S. B. R., *N. Y. Daily Times* office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 138 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 626 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including frescos, oil, or distemper and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most practical workmen are employed, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in the best style of excellence, which combined talent can only accomplish.

FOR SALE—FOUR SOUTH-DOWN RAMS, 4 months old, from imported stock. Apply at No. 42 Chatham-st.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to *disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness cease, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a *few weeks*, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from disease.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffeth, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Fontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Moving World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, *and in three days*

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but bone and skin; his *eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die*. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, *death* would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 308 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 369 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK!
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition, (500,000) 18mo., pp. 238.
[On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstruction or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]

DAYTON, May 1, 1857.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

SARSAPARILLA

Has long been indorsed by the Medical Faculty as a mild, safe and effective aperient and alterative. To extend its usefulness, all the scientific appliances of modern chemistry have been put in requisition by Messrs. SANDS, to obtain a pure extract of its medicinal properties. Combining therewith vegetable products, they are enabled with confidence to offer to the public a sure and certain remedy for all diseases arising from impurity of blood, or derangement of the biliary functions. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARMICHAEL and MOORE, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 316 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eight doors East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," "antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like nostrums of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

$500 REWARD—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted, if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture, debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted, No. 724 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 724 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 389 Post-Office.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary disease. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO MEDICINE DEALERS.—LOOK OUT FOR counterfeits of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore, and never buy them of F. C. Wells & Co., for we do not supply them with our Pills. The name and signature of A. J. WHITE & CO. are on all the genuine Dr. Morse's Pills. Our signature is the test. For sale also by BARNES & PARK. A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 50 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are maliciously counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating DR. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 451 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¼ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

MACHINERY.

A GROVER AND BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
for sale by SMITH & BROUWER, No. 48 Vesey-st., New-York; price $70. It is in perfect order and cost $100 a short time since.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, memo, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, envelopes, [illegible] seals, inkstands, memorandum and pass books, [illegible] pencils, slates, pen-knives, &c., and all articles usually kept by the stationers; PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at the lowest rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants can do well.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, with COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) July 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$6,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds ... $1,000
$5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds ... $1,000
$[illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon 1st mortgage Bonds ... $1,000
$[illegible] Great Western 10 per cent. Bond.
$[illegible] Great Western Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated) ... $1,000
$[illegible] Wisconsin Central Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds $1,000
$500 Racine and Mississippi Farm Mortgage 10 per cent. Bond.
$[illegible] Lucerne Anthracite Coal Company 1st mortgage Bonds ... $500
5 shares Bank of Sing Sing (hypothecated) ... $100
[illegible] shares Phenix Bank ... $20
[illegible] shares Broadway Bank ... $25
[illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank ... $40
[illegible] shares Beekman Insurance Co ... $25
[illegible] shares Home Insurance Co ... $100
[illegible] shares Brevoort Insurance Co ... $50
[illegible] shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co ... $100
[illegible] shares Fellows Coal Co. of Pennsylvania, (hypothecated) ... $[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 3.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—BY order of GEO. N. SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn: PROVISIONS, &c.—5 bbls. flour, 384 lbs. pickles, 100 lbs. beef, 100 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. butter, 6 bbls. pork, 855 lbs. dried apples, 1,200 lbs. cheese, 200 lbs. pork, 4,232 lbs. bread, 300 gallons beans, 150 lbs. boned pork, 306 lbs. rice, 4,000 flour barrels, 540 bags and a lot of empty boxes.

CLOTHING.—10 pea jackets, 25 drawers, 6 blankets, 85 blue cloth pea jackets, 85 linen trousers, 13 pair calf shoes, 10 blue cloth trousers, 38 linen frocks, 36 pair kip shoes, 2 over shirts, 10½ yards dungaree.

SMALL STORES.—38 lbs. tobacco, 11 scrubbing brushes, 86 lbs. S. W. soap, 7 jack knives, 36 hand grass.
Also, 3 horses and 2 oxen.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 2d-av., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut couches, sofas and chairs in crimson velvet, satin damask window curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, candelabras and chandeliers, marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut chairs in hair cloth, mahogany dressing-table with glass, hat-stand, stair-carpet, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bed and table linen and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also 2 rosewood pianos, 6¾ and 7-octave.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 87 High-st., between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY—At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 346 State-st., between Nevins and Powers sts., Brooklyn, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture, mattresses, feather beds, China, dinner and tea sets, extension table, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire elegant furniture of house in 25th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and library furniture, splendid tapestry, velvet and 3-ply carpets in 15 rooms, oil cloths, kitchen and basement furniture with all the bedding, hair mattresses, bed and table linen, China, crockery, cutlery, &c., the whole for absolute sale and worthy the attention of housekeepers. Catalogues at house.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, July 30, 1857, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., 1 Roan horse, about 7 years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, and a stylish driver. Can trot in [illegible]; also, a silver-plated harness, in good order, a light top wagon, City made, sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

E. B. Bangs, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, BANGS & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st., will sell, at their spacious salesrooms, an extensive assortment of new and second-hand furniture, pianos, carpets, silver and silver-plated ware, mirrors, clocks, chandeliers, rare and valuable paintings and engravings, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c., &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

MACHINERY AT AUCTION.—A LARGE and valuable lot of lathes, planers, drilling and screw-cutting machines, *steam engine, boilers, foundry tools* and other machinery will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Era Foundry and Machine Works, two blocks below the Atlantic Dock and near Buttermilk Channel, in the city of Brooklyn.
Catalogues are ready. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE W. STANTON, No. 76 West 37th-st., or to BRAINARD & RICE, Attorneys, &c., No. 41 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

Croton Aqueduct Office, New-York, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 14th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:
[illegible] cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
[illegible] cubic yards of puddle.
[illegible] cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
[illegible] cubic yards of rock excavation.
[illegible] cubic yards of broken stone.
[illegible] cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
[illegible] cubic yards of concrete.
[illegible] cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
[illegible] cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
[illegible] ft. B. M. board sheet piling.
If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.
Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.
The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertinent to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.
For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th-st., near 6th-av.
The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.
Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.
The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.
By order of the School Officers.
SAMUEL HOTALING, M. N. BLAKEMAN, JAMES D. OLIVER, } Building Committee.
New-York, July 28, 1857.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS *of the Metropolitan Police District will receive* proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

[illegible] lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXECUTED in the highest style of the art.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURANCE Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 484 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Musquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

EXCHANGES MADE IN REAL ESTATE. Farms and City property, houses and lots, parcels of land, country seats, Western land stocks, &c., and money invested on bond and mortgage, by MILES & BETTS, Brokers, No. 67 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LUCAS, TURNER & CO., BANKERS, No. 18 Wall street.
Receive Deposits, make collections, buy and sell Exchange, sell on Commission Bonds and Stocks, discount business paper and time bills for customers, and do a General Banking business.
JAS. H. LUCAS, H. S. TURNER, H. L. PATTERSON, B. R. NISBET, } St. Louis, Mo.
W. T. SHERMAN, B. R. NISBET.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 30 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

Office of the Housatonic Railroad Co., Bridgeport, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1858, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1862, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.
Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 31st instant. By order of the Board.
W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office 227 South 4th st., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

Office Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
Cleveland, July 20th, 1857.

Office of Racine & Mississippi Railroad Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place.
HENRY S. DURAND, President.

Office Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey, No. 69 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1857.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at this office. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Office of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, No. 18 William st., New-York, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 188 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

Office of the Washington City and Mining Co., New-York, July 27, 1857, No. 48 Pine street.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON the Ten per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 25th August, will be paid on and after that date at the Artisans' Bank on presentation of the proper coupons. HENRY MALLESON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—Cleveland, July 25, 1857.—The Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, due Aug 1, 1857, will be paid at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.
C. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, *in the City of New-York, on and after that date.*
WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 1ST AUGUST, 1857, on the 10 per cent. Bonds of the West Columbia Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be paid when due, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. Bank in the City of New-York.
SAMUEL HAMILTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience, and with undoubted references, who has had the charge of a money business in this City, is desirous of another appointment in the same capacity. Communications confidential. Address A. B., Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-Office.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be *desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain*, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, *available in any part of the world.*

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 30 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Bayer,	R. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles E. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alvo E. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	R. Townsend.	

JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JABEZ CROOK and JAMES BERRY expires this day by limitation.
JABEZ CROOK.
JAMES BERRY.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 50 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1857.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.
EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.
W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 18th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 31st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 5th August.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Rutger's Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 176 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. 5.—The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 6 per cent. dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, WILLIAM H. DE WITT, THOMAS OLCOTT, } Trustees.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phoenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank instead.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank. New-York, July 28, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT ON the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next. The *transfer books will be closed until that day.*
By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.
The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.
JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK BILLS taken at par for Summer Clothing, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 463 Grand-st., corner Willet st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large, extensive iron foundry situated *in the village of Sing Sing*, N. Y., and generally known as the Vredenburgh foundry, within three hundred yards of the Hudson River Railroad *dépôt. On the premises* are extensive buildings with steam-engine, cupola, patent bellows, flasks, moulding sand, with everything *requisite to commence work. There is also* a variety of first rate patterns, suitable for stoves, furnaces, plough-shares, pots, kettles, cauldrons, &c. &c., such as are generally used in a well-regulated foundry. For further particulars apply to CARRINGTON & JONES, No. 44 Broad-st., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The advertiser wishes to sell very cheap an old established, sure business, with an excellent run of custom, having been in existence over fifteen years. Substantial reasons will be given for selling, and satisfactory proof that money can be made by it furnished. Address C. S., at the office of the *Courier*, No. 15 Spruce-st., New-York.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING FROM $5,000 to $7,000 to invest in a business that will quickly pay 200 per cent. on the investment, can hear of a chance by immediately addressing J., Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York City. An interview will satisfy the most sceptical.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH capital of $1,000 or $2,000, to engage in a very lucrative and cash-paying business. For further information, address ENTERPRISE, at the office of this paper, stating when and where an interview can be had. Address for one week.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD business, handsomely fitted up, and must be sold, as the proprietor has other business to attend to. Apply to Druggist, Boyd's Express, No. 45 William-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c. &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.
Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past sixteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches and jewelry at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th av. Entrance on 27th st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK—For New-Haven, 7:00, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:00, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.
For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.), 12:45, 3:45, 4:00, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.
For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:00 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.
For Norwalk, 7:00, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:00, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
For Darien and Greenwich, 7:00, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:00, 8:30, (Ex.) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:00, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:00, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:00 P. M. (Ex.)
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:00 P. M. (Ex.)
For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 4:00 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.
For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.
For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:00 P. M.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:00, 9:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)
From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:13 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:57 P. M. (Ex.)
From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:35, (Ex.,) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)
From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:43, 7:28, 8:53, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:45, 6:27 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train, for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way *stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher* and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thursday, July 30, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 30, 10 A. M.
Friday, July 31, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 31, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.

Stages for all parts of the country.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 8 A. M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Thursdy, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thursdy, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEMING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Fare between New-York and Boston ... $3 00
Fare to Newport ... 1 50
W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. [illegible] SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ann-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¼, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY, Capt. FROST, will leave New-York, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 ... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 ... 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 ... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 2[illegible] ... 1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,281 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. [illegible], 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRETTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, August 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, August 19, and the JASON, Sept. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2
Berths not secured until paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for *Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones* or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... Aug. 1	Saturday ... Aug. 22
Saturday ... Sept. 12	Saturday ... Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
The BALTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 15th of August.
No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 2[illegible]
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 5.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. *For freight or passage apply to* JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on *SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37,* North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New Y'k.
NORTH STAR ...	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed. Aug. 12
ARIEL ... Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR. Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.
Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, KEY WEST AND HAVANA.—The magnificent and very fast going steamship NASHVILLE, THOS. D. EWAN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE will arrive at Charleston in time to connect with the United States Mail Steamship CATAWBA, for Key West and Havana, leaving on the arrival of the New-York Steamer. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $21; to Palatka, $23.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island *via* Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. [illegible] Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DAN. H. ARNOLD and HENRY SWIFT against WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, GEORGE E. TINGLEY and THOMAS A. JENCKES.—Summons—For Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 18, 1857.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the place aforesaid, on the 24th day of July, 1857.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy30-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. WARDLAW, [illegible] WALKER and ANDREW BURNSIDE, doing business as partners under the firm name of WARDLAW, WALKER & BURNSIDE, against JOHN K. HARRISON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)
To the defendant JOHN K. HARRISON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, on the 18th day of July, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 35 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-seven hundred and seventeen 54-100 dollars, with interest from the 20th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857.
WM. C. R. [illegible], Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 35 Wall-st.
jy 18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—MARIA H. METCALF against THOMAS S. METCALF, JOSIAH [illegible], and GEORGE COLLINS.—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named defendants, or to either of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1857.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City on the 3d day of July, 1857.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy30-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.
JOHN B. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, } Executors.
je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated June 24, 1857.
SIGMUND ROSENBERG, Administrator.
je25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS M. LOVETT, No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, Executrix.
my7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the offices of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor.
my21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. SEAMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of SCHUREMAN HALSTED, No. [illegible] Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.
HENRY MOORE, SCHUREMAN HALSTED, } Executors.
ja29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counsellor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1857.
FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor, No. 167 Broadway.
jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated July 1, 1857.
MARIA G. MEAD, Administratrix.
jy2-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated, New-York the 28th day of April, 1857.
ALANSON ROBINSON, Executor.
ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 131 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1857.
my28-law6mTh* GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP HART, late of the City of New-York, Baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible], No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated, New-York, Feb. 4, 1857.
f5-law6mTh* FRANCIS MILLER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 22—Ann-st., No. [illegible]—Ann-st., Nos. [illegible] 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, [illegible]—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. [illegible]—Bowery No. [illegible]—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. [illegible]—City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. [illegible]—Cedar-st., Nos. [illegible]—Cherry-st., No. [illegible]—Courtlandt-st., No. [illegible]—Chambers-st. [illegible]—Duane-st., No. [illegible]—East Broadway, No. [illegible]—Elm-st., Nos. [illegible]—Eighth-av., Nos. 237, 239—Eleventh-st., Nos. [illegible]—East Thirteenth-st., No. [illegible]—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. [illegible]—East Eighteenth-st. [illegible]—East Nineteenth-st., No. [illegible]—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. [illegible]—Forsyth-st., No. [illegible]—Fifth st., No. [illegible]—Greenwich-st., Nos. [illegible]—Horatio-st. [illegible]—Howard-st. [illegible]—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, [illegible]—Leonard-st. [illegible]—Lewis-st., No. [illegible]—Liberty-st. [illegible]—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. [illegible]—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—[illegible]—Nassau-st. [illegible]—Pearl-st., Nos. [illegible]—Peck Slip, Nos. [illegible]—Pine-st. [illegible]—Pike-st. [illegible]—Reade-st. [illegible]—Roosevelt-st. [illegible]—South-st. [illegible]—Northwest corner South and Jackson-st.—Spruce-st., Nos. [illegible]—Twelfth-st. [illegible]—Water-st., Nos. [illegible]—Washington-st., Nos. [illegible]—West-st. [illegible]—Wooster-st., No. [illegible]—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—Albany st. [illegible]—West Sixteenth-st. [illegible] corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st. [illegible]—West Twenty-ninth-st. [illegible]—West Thirtieth-st. [illegible]—West Thirty-first-st. [illegible]—West Thirty-second-st. [illegible]—West Thirty-fifth-st. [illegible]—West Thirty-seventh-st. [illegible]—West Fortieth-st., No. [illegible]—Seventh-av. [illegible]—Ninth-av., 219½—Northeast corner First-av. [illegible]—Ninth-av.—Avenue C, Nos. [illegible]—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av. [illegible] Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July [illegible], 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. [illegible] of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

[illegible] Garroting and Murder in Mercer-street.

[illegible] Friends Hold a Meeting and Offer $1,000 Reward.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE TO BE ORGANIZED.

THE MEETING TAKES A POLITICAL TURN.

Verdict of the Jury—A Man seen robbing the Body.

The inquisition upon the body of Mr. A. S. Van Liew, who was found dead in Mercer-street, near the corner of Canal, on last Monday night, was resumed yesterday and the following evidence was taken:

[illegible] Lawson, residing at No. 60 Varick-street, being sworn, says: I knew deceased; I met him in [illegible]-street, near Canal, at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th; but when he asked me to take a walk as far as the St. Nicholas, I declined, having already taken a walk; he then asked me to remain for half an hour at No. 60 Varick-street until he should return; I said that I would, and did remain; I waited till eleven o'clock P. M., and deceased not [illegible]; in the morning I heard of his death; I knew nothing of deceased's whereabouts after he went with me; I have often taken a walk with deceased to the St. Nicholas; we would always walk [illegible] going up and returning; I have known [illegible] complain of his head [illegible] arose from de[illegible] in his system.

[illegible], residing at No. 1 Mercer-street, being sworn, says: I came to the above place last Saturday from Newport, R. I.; I was passing down Mercer-street night before last, about a quarter past [illegible] o'clock, when I saw deceased lying on his back [illegible] door near Canal-street; I saw a girl and [illegible] standing by deceased; I do not know either [illegible]; the girl asked me if I knew him; I said no; [illegible] her if she knew him, and she said, "Yes, he [illegible] of mine;" she also said that he was drunk, [illegible] had been assaulting him; she said, "[illegible] go and look at him;" we did so, and I said I thought he was drunk; we took hold of his hand, and [illegible] was cold; I said that he was dead; we went to [illegible] for an officer, but found none; we returned in [illegible] five minutes; the man said that they would [illegible] for an officer, and told us to look again for an [illegible]; we were going along Canal-street the [illegible] that was with me met a man whom she [illegible] John, and said was her friend; we [illegible] we were looking for, and he said he [illegible] find one; he did find an officer; some three [illegible] came up; as the other girl was left alone [illegible] Mercer-street, I stopped at No. 1; then the colored girl came out to see deceased; I went on up Mercer-street a little way, and then returned and went into the house; I saw no one in the parlor of the house but Mrs. Bennet; the colored girl was just coming in from looking at deceased; the other girl [illegible] saying, "I am afraid to go home [illegible];" I told her that I would go with her if I [illegible] my way back; I went as far as Broadway corner of a street, some three streets below Canal; the girl turned to the right; I have not seen her since that night; I think that I should know her if I should see her again.

Amanda Bennett, residing No. 1 Mercer-street, being sworn, says: I did not know deceased; about half-past eleven o'clock, on night before last, two girls came [illegible] into the house, one was Anna Williams, the other one was the one that came in with [illegible], of whom Anna spoke; her name I do not know, never having seen her until this time, neither do I know where she lives; they said that there was a man either dead or drunk on the corner; they thought him dead; the colored girl just then came down stairs; I said she could go if she chose; she [illegible] immediately; the stranger girl said that deceased was a friend of hers, that she had known him [illegible] time; she seemed to express a great deal of feeling; the girls soon went out; Anna returned [illegible] in a little while, saying that she had been part of the way home with the other girl.

John Dyke, residing at No. 137 Grand-street, being duly sworn, says: I did not know deceased; on the morning of the murder, I went into a grocery, corner of Crosby and Grand streets, kept by Charles Rothman, who said a man told him that he saw John Hurley rob a man lying, as I understood, corner of Mercer and Grand streets; it might have been Canal; he said there were three in company, but Hurley was the man who robbed the dead man; I know Hurley; he is a pickpocket; I have been a policeman one year; I am not now a policeman; I met Mr. Jordin, with whom I had some conversation regarding the affair; he said I had better come down and tell what I know about it.

[illegible] D. Rees, residing at No. 124 Hudson-street, being sworn, says: I knew the deceased [illegible]; I keep a bookstand at the St. Nicholas Hotel; I was at the St. Nicholas the night before last; I have known the deceased for four or five months.

Uriah Lott, residing at No. 125 Christopher-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I did not know the deceased; I am private watchman in Broadway, Mercer and Howard to Spring-street; I was opposite the northwest corner of Howard street and Broadway, where I saw two pickpockets standing in the door; I asked them what they were doing there; they said they were waiting for a friend down in the saloon; I told them they must move away from there; they went down into the saloon, and I followed them; they went into the further part of the saloon, where were three young men of like profession; they soon all came out, one of them paying the bill; I came up soon, when I saw the five standing on the corner; I soon left, leaving them standing at this place; I saw nothing of them after this; I do not know the names of either of them; the first thing that I saw on coming out of the saloon there, was a man standing on a hydrant immediately in front of the door; I saw a man sitting there as I went down into the saloon, but did not notice him particularly; the man looked yellow and sick; his cap was thrown back off his head; his [illegible] was dark, except his waistcoat, which was light; I left in about five minutes, leaving the man sitting on the hydrant; I saw nothing further of him afterwards; I was at this point again at twelve o'clock; I saw the body of deceased last evening, when I recognized it as the person I saw sitting on the hydrant; that I am positive of.

Louis Bayer being recalled and resworn, says: I did not know at the time that Ann Williams was one of the two girls who came into No. 1 Mercer-street on the night in question; I do not now recognize her, but as she says that she was one of these I suppose such is the fact.

Charles Rothman, residing at No. 181 Grand-street, being duly sworn, says: I keep a gin place at the above number; yesterday morning a man named James Armstrong, working at No. 187 Grand-street, said that Jacob Phillips told him that he (Phillips) saw several men standing around the dead man, one of whom was John Hurley; I understood that a man was lying on the corner of Mercer and Grand streets; since then I have heard that it was on the corner of Canal and Mercer streets; I know nothing further regarding it; Armstrong did not say that Phillips saw anything taken from the deceased.

James Armstrong, residing at No. 169 Mulberry-street, in the rear, being duly sworn, says: I work at No. 187 Grand-street; I did not know the deceased; Jacob Phillips told me that he saw John Hurley and one or two others coming from where the deceased was lying, on Monday night last; I supposed that the body lay on the corner of Mercer and Grand-street, until this morning, when I learned that it was on the corner of Canal and Mercer streets; Phillips said that the body was lying with the pockets turned inside out, and a bunch of keys lying beside him; Phillips said that they supposed the deceased was "lushy," and that they "went through" him; I know Hurley by sight; Phillips did not say what time he met Hurley; I know nothing further regarding it.

Jacob Phillips, residing at No. 56 Crosby-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I did not know the deceased; on Monday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, as I was coming from the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, through Grand street towards Mercer, and when I had got as far as Mercer-street, I met some officers carrying the dead body of a man on a board; this was the first that I had seen of the deceased; I asked what was the matter, they said that a man had been found dead; while in Greene-street before meeting the officers with the body I met three men, one of whom is called Hurley, one Osborn, but the name of the other one I do not know; I did not exchange a word with them; I do not associate with such characters; they were walking fast; I have not heard any one say that Hurley "went through" him (meaning deceased;) I heard such language used in the Station-house.

The testimony here closed and the case was given to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"That Augustus T. Van Liew came to his death by compression of the brain, the result of violence, received on the night of the 27th of July, 1857, by some person or persons, to the Jury unknown—and further, the Jury would recommend the authorities to offer a sufficient reward for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the act."

Mr. Van Liew's Friends Meet—A Vigilance Committee to be Organized.

About one hundred citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, friends of the late Augustus T. Van Liew, who was found dead in Mercer-street, near the corner of Canal, on Monday evening, met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, in pursuance of a requisition "for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting measures" relative to Mr. Van Liew's death.

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. James L. Wards, Chairman, and John Hewitt, Jr., Secretary. The Chairman said it was necessary to draw up resolutions expressive of the opinions and feelings of the meeting, and deputed Messrs. Christian Woodruff, Olcott [illegible] and Martin Tooper, a Committee for such purpose. When these gentlemen had retired, Mr. Theodore Ward was introduced to the meeting, as one of the Coroner's Jury on the case.

Mr. Ward proceeded to detail the evidence elicited [illegible] the inquest, and recited the verdict, as given in [illegible]. They had unanimously recommended the authorities to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderers.

After stating all the facts that had been brought to light bearing on the affair, he gave his opinion that Mr. Van Liew had been struck with a padded slung-shot in Broadway by the gang of thieves who loiter about the vicinity of Broadway and Canal-street; that he reached the corner where the watchman says he saw him leaning against the iron railing or hydrant, and after partially recovering himself, was again beset by the rascals on the corner of Mercer street, who there robbed and murdered him. It had been proved, at all events, that some of these thieves had been seen in a saloon in the vicinity about the time the murder is supposed to have been committed.

A Voice—How much money had he on his person? The papers say he had $40.

Mr. Ward—Never mind what the papers say. I live next door to where Mr. Van Liew did, and I served on the inquest, and can tell you all about the case. Some reporters are green enough to report all they hear. They get hold of what they think is a good story and publish it, whether it is right or wrong. After some other remarks of the same drift, Mr. Ward sat down.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Augustus Van Liew, has been stricken down by the hands of an assassin; and

Whereas, We feel it our duty to give some suitable expression of our feelings relative to the sad event which has called us together, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late comrade, Augustus T. Van Liew, his friends and the community at large have sustained a loss of more than ordinary painful character. Although young in years, yet he had given a bright promise of becoming an ornament to the Empire City.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to this painful stroke, we should be admonished by the sudden death of our beloved friend, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies are with the bereaved and afflicted widow and children of the deceased, and that we commend them to the Great Judge who alone can bind up the broken heart and heal the wounds made by the hand of death.

Resolved, That we will unite as a body in paying the last sad tribute of respect to our departed friend.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the daily papers.

The Chairman then stated that he had prepared a series of resolutions, which he hoped to see adopted.

He then read the following:

Whereas, Augustus T. VanLiew, a highly respectable citizen of the Fifth Ward, was murdered on the night of the 27th July, on the corner of Canal and Mercer streets, and

Whereas, The time has arrived for the citizens to take some "action" in relation to their personal safety as well as their families, in the enjoyment of their leisure hours through the public streets of this City, and

Whereas, The City of New-York is now infested with the lowest and most degraded scum of all nations, (not exempting many of our own,) whose only pursuit is theft, burglary and murder for their living; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards do hereby bind themselves into a Vigilance Committee for the better protection of their fellow-citizens and property, to deal out that *justice* to the violators of law and order which will give them little or no chance to evade their "merits" through the technicalities of the law.

Resolved, That the inefficiency of our present police department is a "deep stain upon the City of New York and that we demand of those now in power to give us that protection of our lives and property which the laws of our State and City guarantee to us.

Resolved, That we call upon the different Judges of our Courts to act with more decision and promptness, when the criminal is within the pale of justice and not be allowed (after straw bail or mock trial) to again come forth and prey upon the citizens in perpetrating crimes of the blackest dye.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, do hereby offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Augustus T. Van Liew, on the night of Monday the 27th of July.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to offer a suitable reward for the detection of the murderer or murderers of Augustus T. Van Liew.

Mr. Ward said that there were sentiments in the resolutions which some thought had the appearance of a party bias. He referred to the resolution that spoke of the inefficiency of the police. He could say that the Metropolitan Police had worked hard and done everything they could to find out the murderer or murderers. So, too, had members of the old force. He hoped the resolutions would be given into the hands of the Committee on Resolutions for Revision.

After considerable debate, the motion to refer them to a Committee was carried, and the Committee reported the resolutions, after expunging the two referring to a Vigilance Committee and the inefficiency of the Police. As so amended, they passed.

The arrangements for the funeral were then entered into. The meeting decided to assemble at the same place at 9½ o'clock, and then march to the late residence of deceased, No. 12 Hubert-street, and accompany his remains to the receiving vault in the Second-street Marble Cemetery, where they will temporarily be placed.

Mr. Ward proposed that a Committee be appointed to receive subscriptions to be appropriated to the use of the family of deceased. One gentleman, he said, had volunteered $50. He wished it understood, however, that it was not to be looked upon as charity, but merely as a testimonial of their good will to their friend.

This idea did not meet with general favor. It was remarked that such a proposition would be looked upon as an insult by the relatives of the deceased.

The matter was laid over for future consideration.

Just as the meeting was about to adjourn Mr. Andrew Clark asked if any definite action had been taken as to the formation of a Vigilance Committee. He had not been present and asked for information.

The Chairman explained the fate of his resolutions on the subject.

Mr. Clark expressed his sorrow. He had hoped to see a Vigilance Committee organized. It was needed. One of their associates had been robbed and murdered by a gang of thieves who infest this City. Not one among them could travel safely through the streets after nightfall. Their wives and children were insulted on every corner. The new Police were notoriously inefficient; when they were wanted they never could be found. In such a state of affairs it was incumbent upon them all, he thought, to organize a protective association. He had hoped that was the main object of the meeting. Surely they had not met in that warm room merely to condole with their friend's family, but they had met to work. He could find one hundred men in the Fifth Ward in less than two hours' time who would pledge their lives and fortunes for the protection of the citizens. We must hang these thieves and murderers. [Cheers, and cries of "That's the talk."] The Police Justices back up the rascals. It is well known that a notorious thief, when carried before a magistrate is invariably set at liberty on the instant. The Justices nurture the rascals into existence, for it is through them they are elected to their positions.

Mr. Ward—We should hang the Justices on the nearest lamp-posts. [Applause.]

Mr. Woodruff said, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, he must explain that they had expunged the resolutions in accordance with what they thought was the clearly expressed opinion of the majority, who wished it divested of all political bias. Since that time, it seemed that the temper of the meeting had changed, and many now applauded who had before been opposed to the resolutions.

The Secretary then urged the formation of a Vigilance Committee. He referred to two citizens of the Ward who had lately been robbed on the highway, and the culprits, though promptly arrested, had so far gone unwhipt of justice. In California the citizens had done so, and great good had resulted. He was willing to act in the matter, and would patrol the Ward if necessary every night. He thought if the citizens took the matter in hand in the proper spirit, in three weeks the Ward would be perfectly regenerated.

A gentleman was in favor of the immediate enrolment of the names. (Great cheering.)

The Secretary hoped they would act coolly and deliberately. He advocated the appointment of a committee to report on the propriety of organizing a Vigilance Committee. They would adjourn till Monday night to meet there and hear the report of the Committee.

This suggestion was subsequently made a motion, and the meeting decided to adopt it. The Chairman, after naming several gentlemen to act on the Committee, who declined to serve, finally succeeded in appointing Messrs. John Hewitt, Jr., Andrew Clark, Jos. B. Taylor, L. W. Parks and Martin Tooper.

The meeting then adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Tuesday in their office, formerly, and now again, known as in Anthony-street, but lately as Worth-street, a new placard being affixed at the corner of the street in Broadway.

Mr. [illegible] was present at the meeting. Commissioner Verplanck, Curtis, Garrigue, Morgan and Carrigan attended.

A proposition came up to pay the Counties $65,000, which, added to $13,000 paid last week, makes $38,000, or 35 per cent. of the total indebtedness of the Commission to the various Counties. The suggestion was carried.

No other business was transacted of public importance.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number of Emigrants arrived to July 22, 1857		107,287
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to July 29		3,096
Total		110,383
To same date in 1856		71,367

Number of Inmates in Institutions.

	1857.	1856.
Ward's Island	1,299	1,368
Marine Hospital	194	150
Total	1,493	1,518

Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1857		$9,209 75
Receipts to July 22, 1857	$221,550 99	
Receipts since July 22, for commutation of alien passengers	5,978 00	—227,528 99
Total		$218,326 24
Disbursements as per previous accounts to July 22, 1857	$131,572 60	
Sundry expenses of July 15 to 29	13,767 85	—145,340 45
Balance		$72,985 79

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

New Policemen for the Old Grounds—The New Buildings—Who is to have the Credit?—Prospects—A Truce from the Oystermen.

There were no arrivals yesterday of infected vessels; the brig *Arcum*, from Port-au-Prince, was sent to the lower anchorage, where there were, yesterday, twelve vessels undergoing ventilation. At the upper anchorage there are twenty-five. Nine new policemen were added to the force for service upon and around the Quarantine grounds, making nineteen in all. Their names are Cornelius Cole, George Williams, John Martin, Henry Cranson, James Glass, Peter W. Raff, Jacob Journay and James Cripps.

James Harven and William Haley, the two persons arrested and locked up on Tuesday for violating Quarantine laws, and for alleged attempts to steal sugar, were yesterday brought up to the City in irons, by the Quarantine Police, and were committed to the Tombs for examination.

The buildings at Seguine's Point will be completed on Saturday, and ready for the uses for which they have been constructed. The contractor for the doctor's residence, to be located outside the inclosure, will receive orders to-day to proceed in the erection of that edifice. The attacks which have been made from time to time upon the new location of Quarantine, and the disparaging allusions to the unfitness of the accommodations there furnished for the sick, the Commissioners say are taken very much to heart by the friends of Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, who—they insist—planned and located the hospitals at Seguine's Point. The plans have been in no way altered, except in the number, the Doctor having recommended but one hospital for temporary purposes, while the Commissioners have erected two, following in all respects his suggestions in their construction; and with the valuable aid of the Health Officer, the Commissioners feel assured that they have produced as perfect hospitals of the kind as could be desired; to impeach their fitness for the temporary purposes designed, is, therefore, reflecting upon the professional skill of the Health Officer, as well as upon the judgment of the Commissioners.

Thus blarney the Commissioners. It is new to us that Dr. Thompson is to have all the credit of the beautiful shanties and capacious wash-house at Seguine's Point. We had credited them and the air-tight fence that hems the grounds in from such mosquitoes as fly low, and the sea breeze, to the Commissioners of Quarantine who had the spending of the money. But honor to whom honor is due. If the Doctor planned them all, however, we trust there will be no hesitancy, on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, to accept the buildings at once, as they must honestly do the moment that Dr. Thompson and the Marine Hospital Physician certify that they are satisfactory. We had supposed there would be some difficulty on this point, and are delighted to find that it vanishes so easily.

The Commissioners say that the reason they have not earlier completed the Seguine's Point buildings is, that there has been no necessity for them hitherto; they might have furnished them a month ago, as the bargain was, if it had been necessary. Still one wonders that they did not, and so relieve themselves of their very expensive defence, by a score or more of policemen for some six weeks past.

Four of the most influential residents of that part of the Island, some of them oystermen, called upon the Commissioners and explained their views fully upon the Quarantine question. They had no objection, nor had their neighbors objections, to the removal of Quarantine, and its permanent establishment at Seguine's Point, as a whole and entire institution. What they objected to, and were determined to resist, was the establishment of a pest-house, a lazaretto, in their neighborhood, while the Quarantine proper was continued at the old place, or removed elsewhere, thus inflicting upon them all the troubles, dangers and pecuniary losses of the concern, while others derived all its advantages and suffered none of its inconveniences. This view of the subject, after the volumes that have been written *pro* and *con.*, is new, and opens up a fresh field for discussion.

The Pennsylvanian *Farm Journal* has been purchased by Mr. Judd, proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, the subscription list of the former being transferred to the latter.

There were in this port, yesterday, 815 vessels,—including 36 steamers, 187 ships, 144 barks, 128 brigs, and 320 schooners.

Board of Health.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the City Hall. Present—Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., President in the chair, and Commissioners Miller, Rockwell and Thompson.

A petition from the master of the brig *H. G. Brooks* to be allowed to come up to the City was referred to the Health Officer. Also a similar petition from the schooner *Pilot Fish*.

The Board then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS

VERSUS

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "Quimby's" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. Pinneo, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually.

A. M. Quimby & Son,
No. 119 Nassau-st.,

[Advertisement.]

"Fredrick's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by Fredrick's corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—All ordinary scented waters are utterly vapid when compared with this. It exhales the breath of flowers, gathered in the full redolence of their perfume. Sprinkle it around, and it freights the air with fragrance. A few drops on the handkerchief, renders it precious to the sense. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Get the Best!—The gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1855 was awarded to the Hungarian Wines of A. Schwartner & Co.
For sale by Fred. S. Cozzens,
No. 73 Warren-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Hours of consultation: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No. 828 Broadway.
R. Hunter, M. D. H. Melville, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment should be at hand for instant use in every family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron compounded with sugar, forms J. R. Stafford's Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

A Family Quarrel, Resulting Fatally.—Christopher Heffernan, residing in Columbia-street near Hamilton-avenue, died last Tuesday in consequence of injuries inflicted on Monday, the 20th inst., by his step-son, who is a boy of about 16 years of age. Coroner Redding ordered a *post mortem* examination on Tuesday, and Coroner Smell proceeded to hold the inquest on the same afternoon.

Dr. Van Duyne testified to having found a small contused wound near the outer angle of the left eye; also a small contusion over the right eye. The right jaw was much bruised and scratched. The neck was much swollen. There was a wound on the forehead, above the right eye. He was of opinion that the injuries might have been produced by a blunt instrument of wood or iron, or by a piece of brick.

The testimony of the other witnesses showed that Thomas and Mary Stanton, children of Mrs. Julia Heffernan by a former marriage, had, within a few weeks, arrived from Ireland, and had taken up their residence with their mother. Her husband, the deceased, complained much of this arrangement, and remonstrated against supporting the children. Previously to this, frequent quarrels occurred between himself and his wife, and since the arrival of the children matters were not much improved in regard to their domestic comfort.

On the afternoon of the 20th of July, the attention of the neighbors was aroused. There was a loud quarrel in the apartments of Heffernan, and on investigating the cause, one of them saw the old man beating Thomas Stanton and heard his wife exclaim: "Are you going to kill my child?" The old man was knocked down, and Mrs. Heffernan and Mary Stanton were observed holding the old man down while Thomas was beating him, but with what weapon the witnesses could not state.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony the case was given to the Jury, when they rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death from inflammation of the brain and its membranes, caused by blows inflicted by Thomas Stanton, assisted by Julia Heffernan and Mary Stanton." Upon the rendition of the verdict Coroner Smell gave Mrs. Heffernan and Mary Stanton in charge of Deputy Sheriff Horton, by whom they were conveyed to jail.

Deceased was about 55 years of age, and had been of intemperate habits. He had been thrice married, and the children, Thomas and Mary, are aged respectively 16 and 18 years. Thomas has not yet been arrested, but it is probable he will be secured very shortly.

The Turf for 1857.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, July 29. Match, $2,000; mile heats—best 3 in 5.

D. Pfifer, b. m. *Belle of Portland*	2	1		
D. Walton, b. g. *Harry Walton*	1	Dist.		

Time—2:37¼; 2:38.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Great Trotting, Tuesday, July 20. Match, $1,000; mile heats—best 3 in five, in harness.

S. McLaughlin, blk. g. *Lancet*	2	1	1	1
D. Pfifer, b. g. *Brown Dick*	1	2	2	2
	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.	4th Heat.
Quarter-mile	37¼	38	37¼	37¼
Half-mile	1:13¾	1:14	1:13	1:13½
Mile	2:30	2:29¾	2:30½	2:37¾

This race was won by *Lancet*, after four heats. He can trot a streak, and there are those who say that he will beat *Flora Temple* yet. In point of time, in the fourth heat, this affair has knocked the spots out of everything which has preceded it, as it is the fastest on record. *Lancet* was the favorite, $100 to $50, previous to the start, and there was a large attendance to witness the race.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Tuesday, July 28. Match; $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

H. Woodruff, g. g. *Uncle Sam*	1	2	1
D. Pfifer, g. g. *Honest Peter*, (to sulkey.)	2	1	dist.

Time—2:40; 2:46½; 2:52.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Monday, July 27. Match; $500; mile heats, to wagons.

W. D. Peabody, ch. m. *Lady Lightfoot*	1	1	1
J. Woodruff, b. g. *John*	2	2	2

Time—2:56½; 2:54½; 2:59.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Monday, July 27. Match and stake, $400; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. Walton, b. g. *Jack Potter*......rec'd forfeit
H. Woodruff, g. g. *Uncle Sam*......paid forfeit
S. Hoagland, b. g. *True John*......paid forfeit

Pay of Police.—The Police of the City of Brooklyn will be paid off up to the 1st of July, as follows: The force of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Precincts, and the Eighth and Ninth Wards on Friday, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the office of the Deputy Superintendent. Those of the Fifth and Sixth Precincts, and the Seventeenth Ward, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the same place. The Police have received no pay since the 23d of April. Those holding orders for money due out of the pay of the Department, will do well to be promptly on the spot on pay day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Returned by Mail.—About two weeks since Capt. Kelly, of Newark, the commanding officer of the Liberty Rifles of that city, was in Jersey City, and lost a valuable gold chain and seal during a row. Two young men named J. Q. Adams and J. McCutcheon, were committed to jail on the charge of taking them from him. A few days since the chain and seal were sent to Mr. Kelly through the mail, accompanied by a letter purporting to come from an older person than the prisoners. The writer said that "he was young once himself, and did not wish to see the young men convicted when innocent."

Conspiracy to Break Jail.—A conspiracy, in which 12 or 14 of the prisoners in the Hudson County Jail are said to have been concerned, the object of which was to overpower Mr. Laytown, keeper of the Hudson County Jail, was discovered on Monday night. One of the prisoners revealed to him, and he took measures for their security.

A youth, evidently of German parentage, was detected, in Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, passing counterfeit $2 on the Union Bank of New-London.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 29

$4,000 Ohio 6s, '86......104	200 Reading R. R....b60 74½
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 84¾	250 do......s60 74
5,000 do......84¾	25 Mich. Cen. R. R.... 85
3,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75... 56	1186 M. S. & N. I. R....c 52
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s. b3 87	40 do......b3 52¼
3,000 Erie R. Con. bs. '71 75	200 do...... 53
9,000 Erie R. Con. bs. '62 73	500 do......s10 51
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. bds. 99½	100 do......s3 51
500 do...... 99¾	150 do......s5 51¼
1,000 C. & R. I. Bonds 95	200 do......s60 49
2,000 G. & C. 2d mtg bds. 81½	300 do......b60 53
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b. 46¼	150 do......s60 48¼
50 Bank of Commerce. 104½	224 Ill. Cen. R. R.... 118¾
10 Metropolitan Bank. 105¾	275 do...... 119
30 Shoe & Leather Bk. 111	200 Harlem Railroad.... 10¼
100 Merch'ts Bk. Scrip. 100¼	15 M. S. & N. Ia pref. Sk. 78¾
50 Penn. Coal Co....b60 87	144 do...... 78¾
150 do......b60 86	50 do......b3 78¾
100 do...... 86¾	30 Panama Railroad... 93¾
100 do......b60 86¾	100 do...... 94
100 do...... 86	210 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 40¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co.... 18¾	200 do......b60 40¾
816 N. Y. Central R. R. 87¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R. opg. 91¾
475 do......s3 87¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. b3 58¾
100 do......b60 87¾	100 do......c 58¾
50 do......s3 87¾	125 Chi. & R. I. R. R. s3 98
250 do......c 87½	350 do......b30 98¼
200 do......s3 87	50 do...... 98¼
550 do......s10 87	100 do......b60 94
10 do...... 87	100 do......b30 98¾
900 do......s30 86¾	150 do......s10 98¼
150 do...... 87¼	150 Mil. & Miss. R. R. s60 53
100 do...... 87½	50 do......b60 54
200 do......s10 87	250 La C. & Mil. R. R. 38¼
200 do......s30 86¾	50 do......b3 36
1100 Erie Railroad..b60 36	100 do...... 36¾
426 do......s3 34¼	200 do......s30 35
100 do......at 60 d 34¾	150 do......b60 36
150 do......s7 34¾	200 do......b10 36
500 do......b10 35	165 do...... 36
150 do...... 34¾	350 do......b60 37½
77 C. B. & Q. R. R.... 98	

SECOND BOARD.

10 Nassau Bank.......105	125 Erie Railroad.... 35
50 Canton Co....... 20¾	150 do......b3 35¼
25 Cumberl'd Coal Co. 18¾	200 do......b60 35¾
20 Penn. Coal Co...... 87	500 do...... 35
250 do...... 85¼	100 La Cros. & M. R.... 37
300 do......b60 86	150 do......b60 38
50 do...... 86	50 Hud. Riv. R'd..... 23
100 Panama Railroad... 95	200 Clev. & Tol. R....b4 58¾
100 do...... 96¼	100 do...... 58¾
100 do...... 95¾	125 Mich. S. & N. I. pf. sk. 78
500 N. Y. Cent. R. R.... 87¼	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R. s30 48
100 do......s60 86¾	100 do......s30 51¼
200 do......s45 86¾	275 do...... 51
150 do...... 87¼	100 do......b3 51
100 do......b60 87½	10 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 40¾
50 do......s60 86¾	

Wednesday, July 29—P. M.

The working of the Money Market through the present month has been satisfactory beyond the most sanguine calculations, while it has put at fault some of the oldest financial heads in the Street, who, previous to the incoming of the New Tariff, adopted the theory that a concurrent demand for Specie for the Custom House and for Export could not fail to work embarrassment, or, at all events, inconvenience to the banking movement. The supply of capital on temporary employment is remarkably easy, and on close inquiry to-day we find that strictly prime mercantile bills are scarce outside of Banks, at 8½@9 ℔ cent. Second choice or fair lists of paper are in fair supply at 10@12 ℔ cent., but nearly all made on new business, in anticipation of the Fall trade with the interior, and not in renewal of old obligations. A sounder state of things among the jobbing and grocery interests has seldom been experienced. The shipping trade is dull, but generally unembarrassed. The Sugar speculators are not in good spirits, but these are mostly rich parties connected with the Havana trade, and the decline in prices, which is now thought to be inevitable, will fall where it can best be borne. The Boston steamer to-day, carried out only $200,000 in Specie. The Boston Banks have run down below three millions in Specie, and the further sum of $50,000 was transferred to that city through our Sub-Treasury to-day. The whole receipts at the office were $299,425, and the payments, including $50,000 on California account, $206,391. The balance this afternoon stands, $11,925,808. There is nothing doing to-day in Foreign Exchanges. On Saturday two good steamers sail for Europe, the *Vanderbilt* for Havre and Southampton, and the *Atlantic* for Liverpool. The defalcation in the old Bank of Utica, reported this afternoon, will take the public by surprise, as the old President, Mr. A. B. Johnson, has long enjoyed the reputation of a model banker, and has written a number of able papers on banking and political economy. The fault with him appears to have been one of over-confidence in his son-in-law, the cashier of the Bank, who made large unauthorized advances to the Black River Railroad, and covered up the transaction by overdrafts on his corresponding banks. The exact amount of the deficiency is not yet known. The capital of the Bank is half a million of dollars.

The Stock Market was less buoyant in the forepart of the day on nearly all Stocks, except New-York Central, which sold largely again a 87¼@87¾ ℔ cent. at the Board, and as high as 87¾ ℔ cent. on the Street. Michigan Southern was done at 51 ℔ cent. cash and 48 on time, a decline of 2@2¼ ℔ cent. on the cash price of yesterday. Erie was sold a fraction below 35 ℔ cent., and La Crosse as low as 35¼ ℔ cent. The decline in Pennsylvania Coal within a few days is equal to 8@10 ℔ cent. To-day the Board of Directors resolved to pass their August dividend, and the shares left at 85 ℔ cent. A statement of the reasons for this unexpected step is promised in a few days. We hear unofficially that, while the Coal tonnage of the season has been rather in advance of last year, the finances of the concern have not worked as satisfactorily as could be desired, some considerable advances being made on the improvement of the property, while the sales of coal to large dealers have been, to some extent, on time, instead of present cash. In the afternoon, the Railroad list, after the official sales were printed, recovered its buoyancy, the last sales in Erie being 500 shares, at 35¼ ℔ cent., and the closing bid for Southern Michigan 51¼ ℔ cent. La Crosse sold as high as 38, buyers 60 days; and Cleveland and Pittsburg 40¾ ℔ cent. cash. There is marked firmness in Panama, which went to 95¾ ℔ cent., cash. The prospect of using the route by the British Australian steam mail interest has imparted additional confidence to a security already good for 12 ℔ cent ℔ annum. The general market left off firm.

The New-Jersey Wild Cat.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Herewith I send you a statement of the Banks of New-Jersey. As the America was duly sold out and still continues to exist, I think it of importance to inform the business community. It is one of the "*Free* Banks," as they are called, and I am certain has not one hundred dollars in the office.

They have no vault or safe, as it has been taken off.

T. W. H.

[FROM ANOTHER TRENTON CORRESPONDENT.]

—— has just called on me to say that the Sheriff's advertisement sent on by him is a genuine one, and that the sale did take place. You can drop a word to our Sheriff as to the truth.

The America Bank has not a single dollar that it can call its own. I think that the Sheriff has two or three unsatisfied executions against the Bank. Mr. G., Attorney-at-Law, can give you the facts.

Sheriff's Sale.—By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa to me directed, issued out of the Mercer Circuit Court, will be exposed to sale at public vendue on Tuesday, the 7th day of July, 1857, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the America Bank, in the city of Trenton, in the County of Mercer, one large iron safe, one counter, one table, two desks, one table, one settee, three chairs, together with the residue and remainder of the personal property of said Bank, seized as the property of the America Bank, and taken in execution at the suit of William B. Wood, James McLean Lea, and Roland Ellis, Jr., partners, trading as Wood, Lea & Co., and to be sold by

WILLIAM NAPTON, Sheriff.

Dated July 2, 1857.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, July 15.

Tuesday Evening.

The tone of the debates last night on the Indian question and the announcement of the large increase in the number of troops to be sent out caused the funds to open this morning with much heaviness, and to remain throughout the day without recovery. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 92½, were quoted 91⅞ to 92. For the account there were alternately buyers and sellers at 92⅛, and 92⅛@¼ was the final price. The transactions were not extensive, but those on the part of the public chiefly consisted of purchases, while the disposition of the speculators was to press sales.

In the Stock Exchange, the rate for advances on Government Securities still ranged between 5 and 5½ ℔ cent. In the discount market, the supply was good in the morning, but later in the day, there was an active demand, and even at the Bank the applications were rather numerous. Some of the advances made during the shutting were repayable there to-day, and the requirements of the India firms consequent upon the orders in hand for silver also contributed to increase the movement.

The recent large arrivals of gold from Australia have strengthened the expectation of a reduction of ½ ℔ cent. in the rate of discount on Thursday. There is still believed, however, to be some hesitation on the point, which will, perhaps, be augmented by the Indian news, the revived demand which has sprung up this afternoon, and the rather less firm appearance of the American and Continental exchanges.

It has transpired this evening that the additional force to be dispatched to India will consist of six regiments of infantry and eight companies of foot artillery, and that the whole will be sent by steamers.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was no material alteration, but there were not many bills offering.

The final quotations of the French Three ℔ Cents. on the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 66f. 75c. for money, and 66f. 90c. for the end of the month, showing a further fractional decline.

About £126,000 out of the £462,000 of gold just arrived from Australia was sold to the Bank to-day, and a large portion of the remainder seems likely to be taken there.

The mercantile advices from Calcutta show a complete alteration in the aspect of business since the previous mail, when, notwithstanding the news of the mutiny, transactions in the various markets were stated to be going on as usual. At one period a perfect panic had prevailed, and operations in the Bazar were completely suspended. With the protection of only a single English regiment, the inhabitants had been in the greatest apprehension that the Barrackpore troops, as well as the native infantry in Fort William, might rise, and all the Europeans had armed themselves. Many had continued watching night after night, and some families had even taken refuge on board steamers in the river. The population of Calcutta, however, unlike those of the interior towns, consists for the most part of industrious persons, who carry no weapons, and it was felt, therefore, that there was less danger of attacks of the rabble such as had led to some of the chief atrocities at Meerut and Delhi. During the arrival of the worst news not the slightest symptoms of disturbance had occurred, and before the departure of the mail troops were daily arriving from Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon, and all apprehension had subsided. The news of the defeat of the insurgents outside Delhi, where they are stated to have shown great disorganization, coupled with the fact of the Lucknow mutineers having withdrawn from Cawnpore on discovering the preparations made for them, had greatly aided in restoring confidence. A statement, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra had issued a proclamation offering pardon to the mutineers, had been received with much indignation, the step being regarded as most injudicious. Although the sense of danger had been dispelled at Calcutta, it was likely to be long before business would revive. It was still completely at a stand, and failures were beginning to occur in the Bazar. The amount subscribed to the New Five per Cent. loan of £3,000,000 had been about £3,000,000, and very few applications were now coming in. It was seen that the expenses of the insurrection will, under any circumstances, be very great, especially as the insurgents had got possession of £700,000 of Government treasure, nearly the whole of which was obtained in Delhi.

The quotations of the rates of exchange in the private letters from India confirm the adverse movement of 2 ℔ cent. at Bombay, but show that at Calcutta, although there had been a similar tendency, a reaction had occurred, the final transactions being only a fraction above those reported by the previous packet. At Shanghai there has been a favorable alteration of 1 ℔ cent.

The amount of silver to be sent by the Indus, on the 20th, will be larger than was anticipated previously to the receipt of the letters by the present mail. It is not likely to be less than £800,000, and may probably be more.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Wednesday, July 29.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	53,621,500
Specie	2,932,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,676,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,632,000
Deposits	16,930,000
Circulation	6,634,500

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 29—1 P. M.

Flour dull. Sales 800 bbls., at $6 75@$7 25 for Extra Ohio. Wheat scarce and dull, at $1 30 for Chicago Spring, and $1 38@$1 39 for Milwaukee Club. Corn lower. Sales 23,000 bushels, at 75c. Oats firm. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 55½c. Whisky weak. Sales at 29c. Freights dull; 11c. for Corn to New-York. Lake *Imports yesterday*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—4,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn. *Afloat for Buffalo*—200,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Wheat.

Albany, Wednesday, July 29—6 P. M.

Flour—Fair demand at former rates; sales 1,500 bbls. Wheat—Dull with very little inquiry; sales 4,600 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 40; white held nominally at $1 90. Corn—Quiet and scarcely any on market; sales 7,000 bush at 87c.; and small sales at 2c. off the highest New-York price on Friday. Oats—Quiet; sales 5,000 bush. Chicago heated at 56c. Fine samples of new crop Barley from Monroe county were shown at the close of the market. Whisky—Sales 140 bbls. at 31c. for Ohio and 31½c. for raw.

Oswego, Wednesday, July 29—6 P. M.

Flour is steady. Sales of 800 bbls. at $6 50 for extra State, and $5 for do. Canadian. Wheat is without material change; sales of 15,000 bushels, at $1 44 for Milwaukee Club, $1 38 for Racine Spring, $1 50 for red Illinois Winter, and $1 65 for inferior white do. Corn is firm; sales of 26,000 bushels, at 79c. for sound. *Canal Freights*—Wheat 10c., Corn 7½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—15,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 29.

Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Declined 2c. Corn—Dull and prices irregular. Oats—Firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Wheat or Flour; 61,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 14,500 bush. Wheat; 42,000 bush Corn.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday.—First Board.*—$4,500 City 6s, 89½; $[illegible] do. new, 96; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 89½; $700 do. 89½; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort. 35; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 71; 25 Morris Canal, Consolidated, 52½; 5 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 11½; 9 [illegible] L. Gas, 24½; 25 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54¼; 151 Reading Railroad, 37¼; 90 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾; 2 do. 46¾; 6 Lehigh Navigation, 58½; 5 Lehigh Scrip, 44½; 100 New-Creek Co., ⅞; 8 Mechanics' Bank, 26¾; 27 [illegible] Bank, 36¾.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112½; Phila. 6s, 89½@89¾; Phila. R.R., 37¼@37½; Phila. 6s, new, 96@96½; Penn. 5s, int off, 84½@85; Reading R. R., 37½; Reading R. Bds., '70, 75½; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '44, int. off, 88; Penn. R. R., 45¾@46; Morris Canal Consolidated, 52½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 64½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 12@14; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 22½@23¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@12; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 71@72½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort, 34½@36; Long Island, 11½@12½; Vicksburg, 7½@8½; Girard Bank, 11@11¼; Lehigh Zinc, 1⅛@1¼; Union Canal, 3¼@3½; New-Creek, ⅞@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 11@12.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—E. M. Greenway and lady, J. McLane, J. Botham, D. E. Bryar, W. C. Y. Parker, W. H. Knight, J. L. Oliver, C. H. Doriot, Wm. S. Burr, E. Wller and lady, John C. Wiley, John D. Eames, J. C. Ryan, G. Dudley, O. D. Dudley, E. R. Perkins and lady, A. G. Sims, M. Smith, S. Pleasants, J. E. Billup, J. E. Downing, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Alexander, J. R. Cooper, C. T. Fisher, and 8 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Washington, from Southampton and Bremen—Capt. W. Dunbar, bearer of dispatches, M. Pagero, Mrs. Dunbar and child, J. S. Lawrence, E. Alvares, E. Denby, M. Holborn and lady, Mrs. Wilson, Miss McLean, P. Prince, P. Barone, M. Lehmeyer, A. Rogers, E. Wyckoff, E. Hall, J. G. Herden, W. Borger, A. Livingston, B. Judermann, M. Bellach, lady and child, W. Schuman and lady, C. Liebig, E. Muller, L. Kayser, A. Schmitzler, Mrs. Hildebrand, A. H. Hildebrand, O. Bean, W. Spohr, L. Webert, B. Elgenbach, Mr. Bender, J. Luttenhaus, A. Heyne and son, M. Nussbaum, F. Berie and lady, M. Schriper, A. Schribs, J. Hecht, F. Hirschberg and lady, E. Wordlinger, J. H. Bergmann, C. H. Becker, W. Brohm and lady, E. [illegible], J. G. Daly and lady, C. Gotschalk, V. Rosin, C. Harmung, F. Frank, F. Ferchel, C. Andre, J. Andre, M. Kashel, C. Kohler, M. Kasowsky, C. Diebner, C. Gohle, W. M. Bolle, M. Spackman, G. Anderson, Mrs. Thompson, P. Bartholomew and lady, L. J. Heilingham, M. Bieodean and lady, M. Mirabella and lady, M. Andrieu, M. Huyon, C. Bonefant, P. Bouchet and lady, C. Schader, L. Bigaed.

In steamship Ariel, from Bremen and Southampton—Heine Beck, D. Beckmann, M. Steiglitz and family, F. Kaufman, G. Thuser, H. F. Cramer, M. Fink, G. M. Brandt, L. Albinger, Antoine Alzinger, Catharine Haberstock, Carl Gerhardt, Solomon Blum, Emil Stengel, Lina Cahn, Carol Bunch, M. Baumann, M. Englander, D. Elliott, S. Coldwell, Mme. Fabrequettes, M. Page, R. Blanchard, M. Pratt, W. Devoe, W. A. Rogers, M. Bernard, M. Loyer, M. Strout, M. Hoffman, John Doe, Mme. Due, Mme. Glothier, Mme. Constance, Mme. Landrieu, M. Landrieu, Mme. Richoux, Julie Bousel, Marie Chacon, Mme. Kuspoff and 2 children, Elizabeth Wilbert, J. Vakman, Messrs Geyer, Wilbemer, M. Perdet, M. Vestilus, M. Bernard, M. Benoitts, Mme. Carrie Dubos, Lurck and Mertelly, M. Poindard, M. Bakewich, Mme. M. Marie, Dr J. C. Morits, M. Adams, Miss Page, Miss Gibson, Mr. Thompson and lady, R. Watson and lady, John Linn, S. Miller, F. Charles and lady, Capt. G. F. Andrews, M. Budehiemann, M. Herzy, J. C. Jorkhmann and child, Mrs. Glos, Mrs Ludlow.—*Total*, 86.

In steamship Indiana, from Bremerhaven and Southampton—Augustin Johnson lady and 3 children, James Henry, G. Simon, E. Meyer, L. Lobshardt, Ed. Halenberg, and 3 brothers, F. Fuhring, A. Schumacher, James Marschall, Bernard Kiemm, Heinrich Tripp, lady and 4 children, Henry Oettinger, David Oettinger, Andrew Lobermann, Morritz Peiser, E. Hermann, David Hermann, Heinrich Patsch, David Farquharson and lady, August Fribach, Wm. Cox, Leopold Brandis, Thomas Barlow, James Booth, Wm. Thompson, lady and son, Chas. Lane, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Maria Munday, Miss Emma Hellen, Miss Matilda Voigt, Mrs. Sophia Kalmann and 5 children, Miss Manetta Ewing, Miss Eva Oettinger, Miss Matilda Hochstadter, 86 in second cabin, and 132 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......	4 59	Sun sets......	7 20	Moon sets..	11 6

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...	1 56	Gov. Island..	2 31	Hell Gate..	4 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY July 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, Ludlam & Pleasants; Southerner, Robertson, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Union, Davis, New-Orleans, Wm. T. Frost; S. Lawrence, Patten, Boston, J. O. Baker & Co.; [illegible] (Br.) Grange, Cape Town, Burchard & Burke; St. Peter, Savin, Bordeaux, Thompson & Hunter; Calhoun, Muller, Marseilles, J. R. Sardey.

Barks Gipsey, Mallard, Montevideo, John Gardner; Excelsior, Ryder, Havana, Moss & Nephew; Fanny Buck, Crockett, City Point, E. F. Buck & Co.; Oak, (Br.) Ferguson, Bankok, Hollins & Marsh.

Brigs J. C. Ackerly, Burton, Matanzas, Burdett & Noble; Frederica, Lamotte, St. Thomas, &c., A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schooners E. S. Powell, Burton, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Teviot, (Br.) Evans, Nassau, Geo. Sprigg & Co.; A. R. Weimore, Bogert, Richmond, C. R. Pierson; Curacoa, (Br.) Phelan, St. John, N. B., G. L. McLean; Flora King, King, St. Johns, C. & E. J. Peters; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Elliott, Discoway, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Alba Merrihew, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Rival, (Br.) Gulmer, Ruthern, Jas. Eneas.

Barge J. S. Ide, Dermott, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Indiana, (Br., screw,) Balter, Bremerhaven July 4, and Southampton July 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Sand. July 9, signalled Br. ship Copenhagen, stg. E. 11th, lat. 49 56, lon. 16 33, saw Br. ship Wm. Mitchell, stg. E. R. 15th, lat. 51 41, lon. 28 30, saw ship Flora Temple, stg. E. 16th, lat. 51 05, lon. 29 08, spoke Br. brig Polly, from Quebec. 18th, lat. 48 30, lon. 38 14, saw steamship North Star, hence.

Steamship Ariel, Ludlow, Bremen via. Southampton July 15, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. 19th, lat. 49 29, lon. 28 00, exchanged signals with ship Western Empire, of Boston, bound E. 26th, off Nantucket, exchanged signals with a ship showing a red signal with white ground in centre, bound W.

Steamship Washington, Cavendy, Southampton and Bremen with mdse. and 100 passengers to C. H. Sand. Has had nothing but head winds since leaving Southampton. This morning spoke ship Fanny McHenry bd. W.

Schr. C. T. Strong, Liscomb, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston 5 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. J. Franklin, Burnett, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Bengal, Hicks, Rockland.

Schr. Carroll, Robinson, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Ann D. Salter, Fish, Norwich for Wareham.

Schr. Decker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Griffin, Albany for Boston.

Schr. Nimrod, West, Albany for Boston.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Hackett, Rondout for Bristol, R. I.

Schr. Rio Grande, Allen, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. Chase, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven.

Schr. Cataract, Ramsey, Albany for Newport.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May 10 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer J. N. Harris, Smith, New London.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N.

Sailed.

From the lower Bay—U. S. frigate Wabash, on a cruise. Steamships Southerner, Robertson, Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.

Below.

The Semaphore, at the Highlands, reports 1 ship and a brig south of the Highlands.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 29—Arr., ship S. Curling, Curling, Liverpool, with 380 emigrants; bark Chester, Crosby, Philadelphia; brigs Captain Tom, Pierson, do.; Omaha, (Br.,) New-York; schr. Leo, Snow, Jacmel.